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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1893.

The solemn tolling of the big bell in the tower which surmounts the Church of the Covenant tells the sympathizing thousands who crowd the streets adjacent thereto that the remains of America's greatest statesman—James Gillespie Blaine—have left the house in which he made such a brave fight against death. Slowly, slowly the funeral cortege moves through the vast sea of sympathetic faces, every head uncovered and reverently bowed and every heart throbbing with the same sympathy that is felt by every patriotic American. At the door of the church the unostentations black casket—an almost exact duplicate of the one in which Mrs. Harrison was so lately carried to her last resting place—was carried within by loving hands and carefully deposited on the velvet covered dais. In the congregation which filled every inch of available space were the most prominent representatives of every profession, and calling, conspicuous among them being President Harrison and his entire Cabinet, and the legations of every foreign government represented at Washington. The services were of the simplest, no singing, no music, except a dirge upon the organ, played by Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. Blaine's son-in-law, and no sermon; nothing but the reading of the Presbyterian burial ritual, and a prayer by Dr. Hamlin, the pastor of the church.

It was proposed to give the dead statesman a grand public funeral in the Capitol building, but at the request of the family, the idea was abandoned, Mrs. Blaine also requested that no further official notice of the death be taken by the National Government than was absolutely necessary, and that the mourning now on the State Department on account of the death of Ex-President Hayes should be removed at the expiration of thirty days, just as would have been done had Mr. Blaine not died; and her wishes will be respected in that as they were regarding the funeral.

From the Church of the Covenant to Oak Hill cemetery where the interment was made, beside the grave of his favorite son, Walker, from the effects of whose death Mr. Blaine never entirely recovered, is something more than a mile, but the crowd which followed the procession, on foot, cared nothing for that; they were there to do honor to the man they loved, and had it been twenty miles they would have followed that casket to its final resting place. And who doubts that in the after years, when the United States shall have reached the grandeur which was so plainly visible to the prophetic eyes of Mr. Blaine, it will be considered a great honor in thousands of families to be able to say: "My father, or my grandfather, or my great-grandfather, saw Mr. Blaine buried?" Not I.

Already there is much talk of a movement for the erection of a grand monument at the Capital of the Nation he did so much for, in honor of Mr. Blaine, and there is little doubt that in due course of time such a memorial in bronze or stone, or both, will be erected; but Mr. Blaine will have a monument in the history of his country that will last as long as the world itself. His great work in behalf of his country is already as well recognized by his political apponents as by his followers, as was shown by the following telegram to his widow, from Mr. Cleveland: "His brilliant statesmanship will always be an inspiration to the nation he has served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband."

It is expected that the President will this week send the nomination of a successor to the late Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, to the Senate. And two things may be put down as certain, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, he will be a republican, and he will be confirmed by the Senate.

Within a few weeks—sometime in March—the patents on the principal parts of the Bell telephone will expire. This will be a very important event to the renters of telephones who have been compelled to pay extortionate prices to the owners and controllers of these patents, which may soon be used by anybody.

Whether intended or not Senator Chandler's resolution providing for the investigation of the Whiskey Trust, had a stimulating effect on the House committee on Rules, and Representative Burrows' resolution was reported to the House and adopted. At the same time a resolution providing for an investigation of the money spent by the Panama Canal Co. in this country and the relations of the Panama Railroad with the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and other transportation lines was adopted.

The President and members of Congress are much interested in the application of Hawaii for annexation to the United States, but the matter is too important to be decided off-handed, and will probably be left for Mr. Cleveland to wrestle with.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DREAM.

There had been a very noisy ten minutes in the Sunday-school room, for two small boys were carrying round the baskets, and every child was noisily hunting up and depositing pennies, nickels and dimes.

It was Missionary Sunday, and after the two small boys, in short trousers (very short ones) had climbed up to the superintendent's desk, and handed him the baskets, the noise suddenly ceased, and every eye was fastened on the basket, the school was waiting to hear how much it all counted up.

But Mr. Ramsay seemed to be in a sort of a daze; what made him sit and look into the top basket in that dreamy way, without speaking?

"Children," he said, suddenly, shaking off his sleepy look, "a curious thing has happened to me while Frank and Phil were going around; I've had a dream; no, I havn't been asleep, so you needn't laugh, but I've had a dream. I dreamed that our Saviour was standing by me when the baskets were brought up, and, as I looked into them, I was surprised to see how few bright, well-rounded pieces of money were there. 'Lord,' I said, 'I do not know why this is.' 'I will tell you,' said the Lord; 'when anyone puts in a piece of money because he thinks his neighbor is looking at him, or because somebody gave it to him to put in; or if he gives five cents when he ought to give ten, or for any reason except because he loves Me and wants to serve Me, that takes from the value of his money, and when it reaches Me it looks as you see it.'

"But Lord,' I faltered, 'there are some bright pieces.'

"Look again,' said he smiling. I looked and there in the basket lay a little copper cent, I knew it was a copper cent, because it said so on its face; but I had never seen a diamond half so bright; it glittered, it sparkled, it shone, and even the Lord seemed to look with pleasure on it. 'This,' He said to me, 'was given by a little one who had never had a cent of her own before. This is the first time she has ever had a dress decent enough to appear among your scholars, but she has learned to love Me, and she has now given Me her whole treasure, and I love her and she is loved in heaven.'"

The superintendent ceased speaking, and there was perfect silence; many eyes were cast down, as if many little givers were wondering how their pennies had appeared. If your eyes are as sharp as mine, you might have seen one little face lighted up with a strange look of questioning joy, as if she knew something about the bright penny. She was a new scholar, and wore an old dress, evidently made for somebody else.

Then the superintendent said softly. "Let us finish our services by singing hymn 184. 'I gave My life for thee.'" But the school forgot to ask, and the superintendent to tell, and so they never knew just how many dollars and cents they had gathered that day.—*Presbyterian Observer.*

—Some weeks ago when the fire occurred that burned the carriage works of L. C. Bullock, at Central City, on that memorable Sunday morning, the Bellefonte fire steamer responded promptly and did very efficient service. The fire boys thought they should be paid and a bill was sent, or there was talk of sending a bill to the Milesburg borough council, but as the fire was not in the limits of that borough of course this body of legislators promptly said they were not responsible and could not pay. The bill has been more than paid, however, by a subscription, L. C. Bullock paying $5.00, the Wagner Estate $5·00, the George L. Potter Post, G. A. R. $2.00 This is as it should be if our neighbors want our boys to turn out when their property is in danger they should be willing to pay them for their work, and we have no doubt that they will always cheerfully pay for such service.

—Centre county must be getting a bad name for fires. Several companies have withdrawn their business from the county, some canceling their policies others refusing to take any more new risks. The effect of this may be to cause our wealthy men to form a company here. Among the companies said to have withdrawn are "The Phenix," of London; "The American,', of Philadelphia; and "The Fire and Marine," of Springfield, Mass.

—On Thursday evening of last week Miss Ellie Miller fell on the icy pavement in front of the residence of Daniel Garman, on High street, breaking her arm. Her injury was attended to by a physician at once.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Frightful Vengeance of a Mob on a Negro Murderer.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 1.—A mob of angry men and women, numbering thousands, wreaked the most frightful vengeance of lynch law to-day upon Henry Smith, a burly negro, who, with the fiendishness of a depraved brute, outraged and cruelly murdered little 4-year old Myrtle Vance on Thursday. Two powerful to resist, the mob took the prisoner from the guards bringing him here, dragged him by a rope about his neck to the scene of his crime, subjected him to every conceivable torture and then burned the pitiable wretch at the stake.

All the morning trains had brought people by the hundreds to the city, white and black alike, to await the arrival of the guards who were bringing the prisoner back from Texarkana where he had been captured. The country for miles around had become wildly excited and the hunt for the brute murderer was vigorous. When the news came last night that he had been caught the people seemed crazy. The mayor ordered liquor stores closed and unruly mobs dismissed. Plans for the lynching were business like.

Henry Smith, a big burly negro had on Thursday picked up little 4-year-old Myrtle Vance, near her father's house, and quieting her with candy carried her through the central portion of the city to Gibbons Pastures. Several people questioned him but to each he said he was carrying her to a doctor. At the pasture, after assaulting the poor child, he took one little leg in each hand and literally tore her in twain. Then covering the body with leaves and brush he laid down and slept calmly beside his victim throughout the night.

He went home got breakfast and disappeared. That day a mass meeting was called at the court house and search parties sent out to find the child. Her mangled body was found and the whole town joined in the search for the fiend who murdered her. He was captured at Clawton, twenty miles north of Hope. He denied the crime, but blood stains were on his clothing, and later he confessed. This morning he was brought to Texarkana, where 5,000 people had gathered eager to get at him.

The Paris searching party begged that he be not molested. At the depot at Paris were 10,000 people. The deputy sheriffs put up a show of pistols, but were brushed aside and a rush made for the car. A rope was thrown about Smith's neck and he was dragged from the car. He was taken to a rude float and borne through the city streets that the people might gaze on the monster. At the open prairies the scaffold awaited him. There for fifty minutes the maddened mob tortured him with a diabolical cunning that savages only are supposed to show. Red hot irons were thrust from every side into his body. His shrieks added vigor to his persecutors. First, the hot irons branded his feet and inch by inch crept up to his face. The man was unconscious, when at last kerosene was poured over him and cotton seed hulls placed beneath him. A torch set the pyre on fire and all was quickly consumed. Smith, some say, committed the crime to revenge himself on Vance, who had arrested him once when drunk and clubbed him. Vance is prostrated with grief and his wife is dangerously ill with the shock.

—A house owned and occupied by Mrs. Grassmire, a short distance from Milesburg depot, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon about three o'clock. The fire originated from a defective flue. About the time the fire started a man passing the house saw smoke coming from the second story window; he gave the alarm, a crowd soon gathered and the furniture was saved from the first story but the second story was all in flames and nothing could be taken out from up stairs. Attention was then directed to saving adjoining buildings. There was $1,000 insurance on the Grassmire property. Mrs. Grassmire has been a widow but about one month.

—The funeral of Leonard Anderson, whose death was announced in last week's REPUBLICAN, was from the home of his parents on East Bishop street last Friday afternoon, Rev. Miles O. Noll, of the Reformed church, officiating. The remains were enclosed in a neat white coffin, hand some flowers were placed upon it. The pall bearers were Will Runkle, Temp Cruse, David Kelley, E. Harper, H. C. Yerger and Fred Montgomery. Interment in Union cemetery.

—R. A. Kinsloe, of the *Wage Earner's Journal*, of Philipsburg, was in attendance at court last week as a grand juror. He tried to console us for our misfortune in being prosecuted for libel by saying that while we had one libel suit on hand he had three. He did not look, however, as though he was losing any sleep over them. There are few editors in the country that have had a wider and more varied experience in the business than Mr. Kinsloe.

THE NATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

The United States must annex Hawaii or take that country under its protection, or consent to the predominance of a foreign government there, and thus to a premanent menace to our interests. A United States protectorate would probably be costly and unsatisfactory, and be more likely to create friction with other nations than a quickly avowed and vigorously pursued policy of annexation.

This is another opportunity for emphasizing the Republican principle of protection, which means not only protection for our trade interests. but also for our borders and all our other national interests. All patriotic citizens who believe in the greatness of the republic and in its future will approve the idea of the annexation of Hawaii. It would be wise for the naval authorities immediately to countermand the order to Admiral Gherardi to take his fleet to this port. We should make such a showing of naval power at Honolulu as would offset the bulldozing tactics that may be expected from England.

Senator Chandler was not too prompt in presenting to the Senate yesterday a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Hawaii for its acquisition by the United States. Mr. Chandler's resolution is general in its terms and takes cognizance of all feasible methods of acquiring Hawaii. Its consideration was objected to by Senator White, of Louisiana, which may be taken as an indication that the sugar planters of that State will oppose annexation. Probably after the subject has had full discussion their objections will be removed. It is gratifying to know that, with these exceptions, and with the exception also of a few newspapers that are more foreign than American in their utterances, a healthy public sentiment in favor of the reception of the island kingdom has developed in the most conservative quarters and among prominent men. Equally gratifying is the fact that the public generally recognizes the military and commercial value of Hawaii.

European countries will regret to see any increase in our domain. France and Germany, however, are more likely to consent themselves with formal objections to the annexation of Hawaii. England has instructed its Minister here to make a a protest, and the annexation question will result in correspondence with that country, but Hawaii is to be either ours or England's. There can, therefore, be no question as to our duty. The fact that England has so promptly protested argues in favor of early action by our government.

Some of the English papers intimate that the United States should not break its anti-annexation record. This displays ignorance of the history of our nation. We have no such record. No other country has followed the policy of adding to its domain so consistently as ours. We have generally paid for our acquisitions, while England has sometimes on pretex, and often by sheer force of arms, seized desirable territory, The Louisiana and Florida purchases, the conquest of and bargaining for Mexican territory, the admission of Texas and the purchase of Alaska added millions of square miles to our original domain.

We have not only been active in acquiring territory that was near to our national borders, but we have also constantly declared our nation to be the general guardian of the weaker countries of the hemisphere. In regard to Hawaii our government has been explicit in holding the position that country is necessarily a part of our political system, and the moment when its independent position is jeopardized, the rights of our commerce and the considerations of political and military expediency make its absorption by the United States a manifest destiny.

So this land, with a climate which is the ideal of earthly perfection, with a soil teeming in fertility, a land redeemed from cannibalism and savagery and developed in civilization and commerce largely by Americans, now waits to be added as another jewel to our crown of commonwealths. The partriotism and foresight of our statesmen will not, we are confident, fail in this opportune emergency.

The stand which the Republican has taken in this matter is the patriotic, the Republican stand. It appreciates and welcomes the support of its contemporaries. This is a question which has but one side for true Americans. It should be considered without partisanship, and only with a desire to add to our country's welfare and glory.

—The shortest month of the year is now with us.

FARMING DOES NOT PAY.

THE ECONOMIST SOCIETY TO BECOME A REGULAR BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

The Society of the Harmonists of Economy, famed for its wealth and the placidity with which its members lived out their lives, is being transformed into a business association. The transition to actual and active commercial lines has been within a year and is now almost complete. The new president and senior trustee, John S. Duss, has fathered the change.

From the present the society will be what Mr. Duss says is the true communistic idea, a business enterprise, and will deal with the world as such and with the individual members as such.

On Saturday there were seventy of the employes of the society dismissed from further service. They were notified to that effect about a week ago and most of them have secured work else where and are not compelled to be idle.

Those who have not gotten positions will be cared for at the expense of the society until they are placed elsewhere. The reason given for the dismissal of so large a number of the society's working force by Mr. Duss is simply that there is no employment for them.

The society has discovered that farming does not yield large returns. At times they are losers by having to pay for the hire of so many people.

It is intended to push the sale of lumber and bricks and if a good trade can be obtained there will be other works started. The returns from this line of industry, the trustee says, has always been fair and can be increased. There are about 200 head of blooded horses owned by the society, some of which will be of no use since farming has been discontinued. They will be sold and the money used in other channels.

ANNEX HAWAII.

The question of the annexation of Hawaii, now presented in perhaps a more imperative manner than at any former time, is not new. It has been considered in one way or another by every administration since Jefferson's time. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, in 1851 announced that our government was scrupulously concerned with the independence of the country. and would never consent to its acquisition by any foreign government.

These views were expressed by Secretary of State Frelinghysen and Secretary of State Blaine in later years. In 1853 Secretary of State Marcy predict d the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard at various times between 1884 and 1888 put themselves on record as opposing the acquisition of territory outside the limits of our continent, though our dispatches to-day indicate that Mr. Cleveland may have changed his mind.

The uniform policy of our statesmen has been to favor and assist Hawaii in maintaining its independence so long as there was no danger of a European government seizing its territory. Nearly all of them foresaw the present crisis. The question of annexation is now about to come up in a new form. In a short time we shall see what the Commissioners sent to us by the Hawaiians have to offer. They are men of high standing in their own country. If they have the right to speak for the people, and present to us the alternative of annexing the country or, as our dispatches indicate to-day, of seeing great Britain incorporate it in its empire at some later period, we must act with directness and promptness.

British control will be a constant menace to the people of our Pacific coast and to all our great and growing interests there. This island domain, the pearl of the Pacific, is the great strategic point of the world's largest ocean. It is much nearer to the United States than it is to any other country. American interests predominate. The prediction that some day the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will have a population of 150,000,000 is reasonable. To take the lead in the commerce of this great ocean all our opportunities must be improved.

The Pacific is dotted with innumerable islands. Most of them are now under the control or government of England, France, Germany and Spain. The watchfulness of American administrations has hitherto kept European hands off Hawaii. The time seems to have arrived when we must make our policy more aggressive or suffer another country to seize Hawaii. The English papers are very curt in their comments on the annexation proposition. No other sort of comment could have been anticipated, because if Hawaii does not go to the United States, Great Britain will undoubtedly endeavor to annex it.

At home some minor difficulties are assumed to stand in the way of annexation. On the sugar plantations a system of contract labor that is very like involuntary servitude prevails. The importance of this system is diminishing, owing to the falling off in sugar culture. Hawaii has no Chinese Exclusion law; annexation, it is said. would give Hawaiian sugar planters the benefit of our sugar bounty law; these and other difficulties can be met by legislation, or by the operation of some of our laws already in effect.

The Hawaiian islands are 2,100 miles from San Francisco. They have an area of 6,640 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 90,000 only 40,000 of them being natives or half castes. Thirty million dollars are invested in sugar plantations, half that sum being American capital. The reciprocity treaty with the United States, when it was in force, gave an enormous impetus to Hawaiian sugar culture. The operation of this law and the hope sharing in the sugar bounty undoubtedly has had some effect in strengthening the annexation sentiment in Hawaii.

There are said to be no international treaty provisions in the way of the incorporation of Hawaii with our country. Every consideration of safety, of great interests, now and hereafter to exist, points to annexation as a necessary step. The time is short, but if it be possible President Harrison may be expected to crown his administration with the preliminary steps for the acquisition by our country of as fair a region as there is on earth, and one of our essential out posts in time of war.

There will be a race across the sea between American and British war vessels which our dispatch of to-day says have been ordered to Hawaii. Our ships have the start and the shorter voyage. The promptness of the British Government in this matter emphasizes its interest and jealousy.

FIRE AT TYRONE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

We copy the following account of a fire that occuried in Tyrone last night from this Altoona Tribune. To our Tyrone correspondent we are indebted for the following account of the fire near that borough yesterday morning: At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the fog horn of the Bald Eagle tannery announced with its stentorian notes and proper signals that a fire was raging in the suburbs, which was soon ascertained to be the large industrial establishment of Austin Bros. & Porter, situated a half mile east of the borough line along the Pennsylvania, railroad, consisting of their well equipped foundry and machine shop, in which some forty men found steady employment. The fire which apparently originated in the boiler room, as to cause is somewhat of a mystery. The entire buildings, iron cased and iron roofed, with their equipments of fixed and movable machinery, stock and tools were destroyed, the only portions saved being the frame office on the east and the new large structure nearing completion on the west to be used for foundry rooms which was slightly injured and the stables and dwellings to the west of the latter. The buildings destroyed was the main foundry, 75x60 feet; boiler room, 13x24 feet; machine shop, 100 x40 feet; blacksmith shop, 20x40 feet. The firm estimate their loss on buildings at $5,000 and on contents $25,000, upon which there is an insurance in William T. Hiller's agency of $5,000 in the following companies: Royal Liverpool, England, $1,500; German American, New York, $1,500; London Assurance Corporation, London, $1,000; Reading, Pennsylvania, $1,000; in H. B. Calderwood's agency, Guardian Insurance company, London, $1,000.

These several policies cover on building and contents, and are all concurrent. The members of the firm who for the present are rendered houseless and put to large inconvenience are J. M. Austin, John L. Porter and A. G. Morris. Large improvements to the plant were partly under way and more in contemplation, and sufficient orders were on hand to keep the works in operation for six months to come. This loss, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, is a great drawback to these young men, but they possess the courage, vim and industry, with a large capacity of energy, to overcome such obstacles, and long before we can trample upon the wheat stubble we will see erected upon the site of the late flames and smoke enlarged buildings with greater facilities. "We never say die," is a motto emblazoned upon their escutcheon. The buildings destroyed were built and occupied some years ago, the same firm having removed from the property purchased by the Morrison & Cass paper company on Logan avenue and Fifteenth street at that time. Our fire department with their several engines, etc., responded promptly and took position on the north side of the Juniata river, where they obtained their supply of water and had several streams playing, but owning to the buildings being iron cased and roofed, the fire in the interior, their efforts were of not much avail. All in all it is a serious loss to this community for the present being one of our many industries in successful operation with much work ahead.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow,
The year is going, let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler models of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease:
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old.
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

SOMEBODY ELSE.

BY MARTHA C. DAVIS.

"Say Burt, the boys are all going to Watson's pond for a skate. Can't you go? We're going to build a big bonfire, and have stacks of fun."

Burt looked dubious. "I don't believe I can," he said. "I've got to go and see how Miss Rane is. Mamma hasn't seen or heard anything of her for a long time, and she's afraid she's sick."

"Why can't you go around there first, then?" demanded Tom.

"There wouldn't be time. Mamma told me to fix everything up shipshapes for her. I'll have to shovel off the snow and split some kindlings."

"Won't your mother let you off, if you tell her how 'tis?" asked Tom.

"P'raps she would, but she isn't at home," Burt said dismally.

"Oh, bother Miss Rand, anyway," exclaimed Tom. "We fellows don't owe her any love, I'm sure."

"I'spose I might stop there on my way home," said Burt, weakening a little.

"Crabbed old thing!" added Tom, following up his advantage. "Just think how stingy she is with her apples. Why some of us boys were going through her orchard one day last Fall, and one of us—I won't say which one—made so bold as to pick up an apple, and she actually set that yellow dog of hers on us, just for that."

"Well, I'll go," said Burt with sudden resolution. "Somebody else'll be sure to know it, if she's sick."

It was Burt's favoaite way of evading a disagreeable duty, to conclude that "somebody else" stood ready to do it.

"Hurry up then, or I'll be off," said Tom.

Now that he had gained his point he did not care to waste any more words

Burt dashed off after his skates, and by the time he rejoined Tom was in high spirits.

"This day was just made for skating," declared Tom. "It would have been a perfect shame if you had been cheated out of all the fun,"

Burt's face clouded. By this time he had almost forgotten the existence of Miss Rand, and he did not wish to be reminded of her even indirectly.

Long before the two boys reached the pond, they heard the merry shouts of the skates, and caught glimpses of flying figures. through the trees.

"Good!" shouted one of the boys, "here comes Burt Bryant; now let's have some racing."

Burt was a general favorite, besides being a "crack skater," as the boys called him.

A huge bonfire had been built upon the ice, and the flames leaped and danced as though in sympathy with the merriment of the skaters.

Meantime the sunlight. which lingered in the old woods and set every snow-covered thing to sparkling, lingered too, around a dilapidated little house on the outskirts of the town and looked in through the dusty panes of glass at Miss Rand, where she sat all alone in her dingy room. The fire was out and the room was bitterly cold.

"Why don't somebody come?" the old woman kept moaning over and over to herself.

Once a snowball was thrown violently against the window. She tried to rise, but sank back with a groan.

"Help! help!" she called, feebly. But there was no reponse except the mocking whistle of the wind.

"Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses." Where had she heard these words? It must have been long ago when she was a child in the Sunday school; or perhaps when she sat beside her mother in the village church. She had not been inside a church since her mother's death; and as for a Bible, she made it her boast that none had ever been seen in her house.

"And he saved them out of their distresses." But would He save her? "O Lord!" she cried desperately, "I said once that all I'd ask of you, was to let me be; but O Lord, don't leave me to die here all alone." Here she broke down, and ended with a despairing cry for help.

It reached the ears of an ugly yellow dog, who was shivering on the door-step outside.

He stood for a moment taking counsel with himself; and, then having made up his mind that the time for action had come, he started off on a keen trot for the house of the nearest neighber. He did not look like a heavenly messenger, but such he was, in very truth.

A little later, Mrs. Banks heard a plaintive whine under the window near which she sat sewing. She went to the door and opened it, but recognizing "Bite-'em," as the boys called him, she instantly drew back and partly closed the door, for the dog had an unenviable reputation in keeping with his name.

But to-day there was nothing hostile in his attitude. He looked at her in a strange appealing way; then suddenly throwing back his head gave vent to a melancholy howl.

"For the land's sake, what ails ye?" she said.

Recognizing a note of friendliness in the rough words, he started off in the direction of his home. Then he ran back to her again and looked up in her face with the same pleading expression.

"Hank," she called to her eldest boy, who was roasting chestnuts on the kitchen stove, "come here and see if this ain't Miss Rand's dog?"

Thus appealed to, Hank shuffled to the door.

"Hope to die if 'taint." with which devout wish he resumed his former occupation.

"Well, then the's somethin' wrong over to Miss Rand's, and I'm goin' to find out what 'tis." So saying, Mrs. Banks wrapped herself up in a heavy shawl, and sallied out.

"You'd better come with me, Hank," she called back. "I may need ye."

The dog bounded ahead, and reached the house long before Mrs. Banks, giving vent to a series of joyous barks, when he reached the doorstep, as if to announce that help was at hand.

"Well, Burt," said Mrs. Bryant that evening, "we will not keep supper waiting any longer for papa. Something must have detained him."

"All right," responded Burt with alacrity, "skating makes a fellow as hungry as a bear."

They were still seated at the table when Dr. Bryant came in.

Do you feel like taking a cold drive, to-night?" he asked his wife, as he stood for a minute over the register. "I was called to see Miss Rand this afternoon, and must go back there immediately after supper, and I should like to take you with me if you feel equal to it."

At the mention of Miss Rand's name, Mrs. Bryant looked inquiringly at Burt.

"You went there this afternoon, did you not?" she asked.

"No'm, I—I went skating." Burt faltered. How paltry the excuse sounded to him now. "I thought somebody else"—

"That will do, Burtis," said his father sternly. "Those words are on your lips a great deal too often."

"How long has she been sick?" Mrs. Bryant asked anxiously.

"We can only surmise as to that," he answered. "She was found by a neighbor this afternoon, in an unconscious condition. If she had been left to herself," he said, looking at the unhappy Burt, "I do not think there would have been any chance for her; as it is, her recovery is very doubtful."

A few hours later, Miss Rand opened her eyes slowly, and the first thing she saw was the sweet, anxious face of Mrs. Bryant bending over her,

"So I got to heaven after all," she said, in a wondering half-whisper. "I never'd 'a' believed it."

She looked around at the familiar room, and then at Mrs. Bryant with a puzzled air.

"Why, if it ain't Mis' Bryant," she said at last. "I took ye for an angel."

Then she closed her eyes wearily, and for a long time lay so white and motionless, that Mrs. Bryant rose in alarm to call her husband form the next room.

Roused by the slight movement, Miss Rand again opened her eyes.

"Did the Lord send ye?" she asked abruptly.

"Yes, He sent me," Mrs. Bryant answered. "And now you must not talk any more, but try to get some sleep."

A restful look came over the hard, worn face; the bitter lines about the mouth relaxed, and she was soon sleeping as quietly as a child.

When Mrs. Bryant returned home toward morning, she went straight to Burt's room. As she had expected, she found him awaiting her coming with feverish anxiety.

"O mamma!" he asked, fearfully, "how is Miss Rand?"

"She is better," answered Mrs. Bryant, as she stopped and kissed his flushed face, "and papa thinks she will get well."

"Do you suppose God will ever forgive me, mamma? Burt said humbly.

"We will ask Him now," said Mrs. Bryant, kneeling by the bedside.

When she rose, Burt's brown eyes were filled with tears.

"Mamma," he said, solemnly, I'm never going to leave things for somebody else to do again."

If he did not quite keep his promise, it was not because he did not try, but because bad habits are not so easily gotten rid of.—*Union Gospel News.*

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

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A THRIFTY FAMILY.

"T,was a bitter cold morning; the new-fallen snow Had pierced every crack where a snowflake could go; The streams were all solid, the ice sharp and clear; And even the fishes were chilly, I fear.

Almost all the wild creatures were troubled and cold, And sighed for sweet summer, the shy and the bold; But one thrifty as you must know, Was breakfasting merrily under the snow.

Closed by a tall tree, in a hole in the ground Which led to a parlor, with leaves cushioned round, Five jolly red squirrels were sitting at ease, And eating their breakfast as gay as you please.

D. H. R. GOODALE

MORE BLESSED.

The first thing that Bella Brow saw, when she entered the dining room one morning, was a delicious basket of fruit on the side table.

"Oh mamma!" she cried, "where did it come from?"

"Lucy Graham sent it over by her father this morning. The fruit, he said, was all raised on his farm."

"What a delicious peach!" Bella said. "Mamma, did you acknowledge the gift!"

"I wrote Lucy a note of thanks in your name."

"Thank you, mamma! But don't you think there is rather more than we shall need for our own use? I was just thinking that little Russell Dean, the minister's son, might relish some of these. You know he has been ailing all the Summer, and Mrs. Dean says he has no appetite."

Bella arranged a small basket of fruit—grapes, rosy-cheeked apples, peaches, pears and apricots. "He can feast his eyes on them, at any rate," she said. as she sent Jacob to deliver the basket.

"Russell, dear, see what Bella Brow sent you," said Mrs. Dean, ten minutes later.

Russell raised his head from the pillow. "Oh, mamma!" he cried, as he lifted a cluster of grapes from the basket, "are you sure she meant them for me?"

"Yes, dear; Jacob said, 'Miss Bella sent them to Master Russell.'"

"Mamma," said Russell, as he feasted his eyes on the basket, "I was wishing I could send something of everything here to little Jimmie Thomas. I don't believe he ever had such a treat as this, and you know he is lame and cannot get about."

"So you shall, Russell" and mamma stood beside him while he laid aside a portion of the fruit for Jimmy's use.

Jimmy sat by the window of his humble home, with his crutches beside him, watching the boys play across the street.

"They never look this way," he said bitterly. "I am only little Jimmy Thomas, and nobody cares for me. Come in," he added, as a knock sounded at the door,

"Here's a basket of frut that the minister's little boy sent you."

"Sent me? Isn't there some mistake?"

"I guess not, for the minister's wife said to me, 'Take these around to little Jimmy Thomas, and tell him that Russell sent them to him."

Tears filled Jimmy's eyes. "Oh, mother!" he said, "and I was just complaining because nobody cared for me." He held a soft, pink-tinted peach against his cheek. I'd like to pass the blessing on, mother. There is little Molly Price upstairs, alone all day, while her mother is out washing. I could easily spare something for her."

A few minutes later Molly heard footsteps at her door. "Mamma," she said, but tears filled her eyes when she saw it was Mrs. Thomas.

"Molly, my Jimmy is thinking that you must be lonely, and as the minister's son has been sending him a gift, he wants you to share it with him"; and she laid an apple and a cluster of grapes before Molly's wondering eyes.

The child gazed at the fruit in speechless joy, and Mrs. Thomas shut the door softly and returned to Jimmy.—*Morning Star.*

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"No I saw the pin and picked it up and sold it for $500. It was a diamond pin,"—Harper's Bazar.

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Not only is trade in London the dullest for years, but the situation is made worse by the advent of thousands of agriculturists thrown out of employment.—New york Sun's London Letter.

Some time ago those who looked after labor interests in London estimated that the number of starved out farmer's hands who came up to London each year to increase the misery of the "east end" was fully 200,000. The laying of farming lands down into permanent pasture is increasing, and each year the number of those who lived by planting and cultivating the land must decrease, and their only recourse is some already overcrowded town.

When Great Britain adopted free trade in farm produce British agriculture was famed all over the reading world as the best and most prosperous, but today it is utterly prostrate. Every man in the world who had a surplus bushel of wheat to sell dumped it into the English markets; then followed butter and cheese; after this beef and mutton, to be succeeded by chickens, eggs and milk. Every day the farmer found less market for what he could grow, and every year he grew less. Now he lies by the roadside, broken backed financially, and a marasmus has seized the manufacturing interests of Great Britain; they are wasting away through lack of a home market which these same agricultural laborers would have afforded. The American mechanic is urged to drive himself out of his shop in favor of any foreigner who has a surplus yard of cloth, pound of iron or any other consumable product. The American farmer is asked to help drive the American mechanic out of his shop onto farms alongside of himself that the demand for agricultural produce in this country may be decreased while the supply is increased. This, as Mr. Gladstone advised, will give Eng, land cheaper cotton and cereals.

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Gov. LEWELLING, of Kansas, who was inauguated a short time ago, is evidently a believer in dreams.

"I have had a dream of the future," he said in his inaugural; "in the beautiful visions of a coming time I behold the abliotion of poverty. A time is coming when the whithered hand of want shall not be outstretched for charity, when liberty, equality and justice shall have permanent abiding places in this republic."

We hope the governors dream may come true and if he can do anything in that direction we wish him God speed for poverty is the source of most of the crime and misery that exists in civilized society.

THE USE AND ABUES OF WHISKEY

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length, and yet much would remain untold, but all agree that the use the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so nyw, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquense whiskies are justly celebrated. They do this not only because they have tried them but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver Age sells for $1.50 and Duquense for $1.25 per full quart. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Ask for them or send to S. Schloss, Williamsport, Pa.

A pavement of granulated cork and bitumen, pressed into blocks, is being introduced in London, it is said, with satisfactory results. It is elastic, furnishes a fine foothold for horses, and greatly diminishes the noise of traffic. India-rubber pavements have proved so satisfactory where they have been tried experimentally in Germany that the use of this material is to be largely extended there.

I have had catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith, druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Ely's Cream Balm. The effect of the first application was magical, it allayed the inflammation and the next morning my head was as clear as a bell. I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is soothing and pleasant and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers. —Geo. Terry, Little Falls, N. Y.

The Witnesses' Protection Society, which was formed in London some time ago "to protect witnesses from insult by counsel in courts of law." has extended its scope. It has added to its title, "and General Legal Reform Union," and proposes to endeavor to reduce the cost of litigation, to draw public attention to the inequality of sentences and other anomalies of the present legal system, and to agitate for a uniform code.

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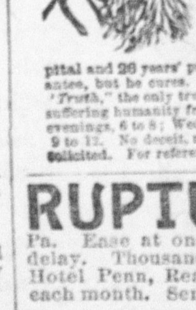

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SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

MONOPOLY.

"Be not deceived. Evil communications corrupt good manners." This is truth, and therefore holy Scripture. It is assumed and asserted that those engaged in what are called "the protected industries" monopolize business and profits, defrauding the people and doing wrong to their workmen—being worse than others in these respects. In this is deceit, but no truth. As for monopoly of business, the way is open for any and all to make iron, steel, woolens, cottons, &c., and there is no lack of capital. The city of New York could rally a solid company of men able to-morrow to invest $100,000,000 in these industries if they chose, and none could say nay, and no law stands in their way. Neither are the colossal fortunes those of manufacturers, protected or not. Here are most of those vast properties of individuals, approximately correct:

William W. Astor	$150,000,000
Jay Gould	100,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	90,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	90,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt	80,000,000
John J. Astor	70,000,000
H. M. Flagler	60,000,000
John I. Blair	50,000,000
L. Stanford	50,000,000
C. P. Huntington	50,000,000

In this list are Democrats and Republicans, but are no "protected monopolists." There are rich manufacturers, men who have the foresight and genius for wealth, but none approach those on this list. Andrew Carnegie comes nearest, but his wealth has not been wholly from his iron and steel profits. The Peoria (Ill.) *Journal*, says:

"It is said of Jay Gould that once when he was asked to which of the two parties he belonged, he replied: "When I am in a Democratic State I am a Democrat; when I am in a Republican State I am a Republican, but I am for Erie all the time." The *Journal*, in answering a correspondent as to how these fortunes were made, replies that the Standard Oil corporation is represented in politics by ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney and Senator Brice (Democrats). The Astor fortune was founded on fur and other trading, and has multiplied through the advance in real estate. The Vanderbilt fortunes were born in steamboat transportations. The Blair, Stanford and Huntington fortunes were obtained through farsighted investment in railways. The Pacific Coast owes the early development of its railway system to Stanford and his associates. Jay Gould's fortune is the "rake off" from speculations, which were unaffected by any problem of Tariff. He lived in a land and time when such a fortune could be made without regard to politics. It will thus be seen that not a single one of these great fortunes is the result of a Protective Tariff direct or indirect."

Gen. W. F. Draper, of Massachusetts, a reliable man, states the average yearly profits of sixty-five manufacturing corporations in that State, for ten years up to 1882, at only two and a half per cent. on their capital. Is this a monopolizing of profits? It is to be hoped others have made more, but for all the "protected" manufacturers in the land five per cent. profit yearly would be no under estimate of their gains.

The Bessemer Steel Company (Limited) in Free-Trade England, at the close of its fourteen years limitation, sold its property and closed up, each stockholder receiving in dividends and from property sold $80 for every dollar invested, royalties for patents sold not counted. Meanwhile they had paid their workmen half the wages paid in our mills for like work.

Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Statistician, computes that for every dollar a British workman pays out for family necessaries an American workman pays one dollar seventeen cents for like articles, but for every dollar the British wage-worker is paid a Massachusetts wage-worker, in a State where the industries are mostly protected, is paid one dollar seventy cents. This (and many like facts) prove the falsehood of the assertion that the employers in protected industries do, or can, monopolize a larger share of profits at the expense of those they employ than do others, and the fact that wages in this country, in our protected industries, are higher than in Free Trade England, proves the benefit of Protection to the wage-worker,

Mr. Gladstone, in his article in the *North American Review*, January, 1890, said: "In your protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages." The illustrious English man is a Free-Trader, and this is his honest statement.

Hugh O'Donuell, lying in a Pittsburg jail and smarting under a sense of being wronged, had the manliness to send out a letter to working men, of which a sentence is as follows:

A number of alleged champions of our cause, who have been the source of constant injury to us, have been playing the part of the demagogue before the people of the country, pretending that the Homestead strike was caused by the Tariff. I was always a Republican. I was always a Protectionist.

I am a Republican and a Protectionist today, stronger than ever, and although I am in prison to-night, for the sake of myself and my fellow-workingmen who are interested in the cause of American labor, I beg of them not to think for a moment that Protection is not the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon us.

The imprisoned workingman and the great English statesman bear like testimony as to wages, and it scatters all this "monopoly" nonsense to the four winds.

Doubtless there are bad and selfish men among protected manufacturers, and among workingmen also, as well as elsewhere, and doubtless there are wrongs to be righted. But Protection does not foster unjust monopoly, and it brings good, not ill, to the wage worker. We have had a pouring rain of pestilent falsehoods on this matter for the last few months. Let the truth come out like sunshine to clear up the fog and dry up the mud.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

A crusade against profanity in the public streets is being carried on with vigor in a number of English towns. A laborer at Wisbech was convicted a week or so ago of publicly using four profane oaths, and fined a shilling for each oath and thirteen shillings costs. The conviction was obtained under an act of George II., which imposes a penalty of one shilling per oath when uttered by a laborer, two shillings when the offender is above the social degree of laborer and under the degree of gentleman, and five shillings for each oath when uttered by a gentleman.

A Healthy Woman

Never has the blues.

Nor that "don't-care" or "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling.

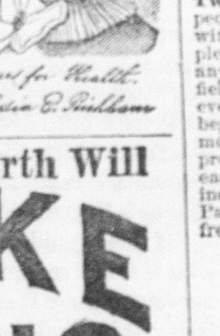
She is always happy.

No painful female complaints crush out her life. No ovarian troubles, inflammation or ulceration, no spinal weakness, no fainting, no bloating.

She is never melancholy, irritable, excitable, nervous, dizzy, or troubled with sleeplessness and fainting spells.

Have you any of the symptoms named? Beware of the beginning of evil.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sure cure of the cause. It may be the uterus or womb; whatever the cause is the Vegetable Compound expels the disease and stops pain.



All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. Co., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder! KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease. Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer. If you can't get it send to us. We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BEATTY'S PIANOS and ORGANS $33 up Want agt. Cat'lg Free Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 48 4t

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER which is Clean, Unsensational and Just the Paper for the AMERICAN HOME,

THE PRESS has the best possible organization to secure news from the most important sources, and with nearly 400 correspondents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the State and near at home news is covered with a routine carefulness and attention to detail not even attempted by any other paper.

The Press has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the West, who keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

Advertisements of Help Wanted may be in The Press for One Cent a Word. Advertisements of Situations Wanted ½ Cent a word. Special days for advertisements, Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday.

TERMS OF THE PRESS:

Daily (except Sunday) one year	$6 00
" " one month	50
" (including Sunday) one year	7 50
" " one month	65
Sunday, one year	2 00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year	1 00

Drafts, Checks and other remittances should be made payable to the order of THE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, Philadelphia, Pa. 48 4t

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

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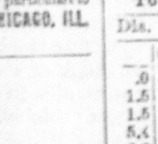
FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies.



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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

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OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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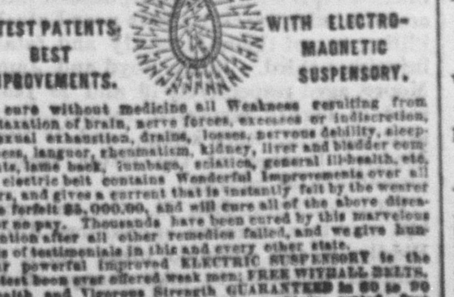
Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 29th. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Pa.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men; FREE WITH ALL BELTS. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	WESTWARD A.M	P.M.
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 35
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 50
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	4 57
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 05
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 15
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38	5 25
Snow Shoe Int	24.5	5 48	10 43	5 28
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5 36
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5 45
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 54
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 01
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 25	6 08
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 [illegible]	6 10
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6 13
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6 19
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 42	6 23
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 45	6 27
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6 33

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	EASTWARD P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.3	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 30
Beech Creek	46.0	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward P.M	A.M	Dis.	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 50	10 00		SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 18	5.3	Fairbrook	20.3	9 03	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7	Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 21	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46	12.3	Marengo f	13.3	8 43	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5	Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
5 39	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
5 53	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5	Stover	2.1	7 59	3 10
6 25	11 40	25.6	TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.33 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 2.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.50 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.

To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.40	2 00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar. LEWISBURG. Lv	5.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv. LEWISBURG. Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.23	2.17	Biehl f		8.52	4 39
6.8	6.28	2 22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4 35
10.7	6.37	2 31	MIFFLINBURG		8. 8	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4 22
15.2	6.47	3.41	Swengle f		8. 7	4 17
16.1	7.50	2.43	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7 27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.23	Ingleby f		7.45	3 37
36.6	7 38	4 30	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7 45	4 37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7 55	4 47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4 53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4 01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8 23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8 29	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.3	8.32	4 22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8 47	4 37	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2 23
65.2	8 50	4 40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8 55	4 45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2 15

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12 pm	10 pm	8 pm	1 am	2 am	Ar.—Lv.	WESTWARD 1 am	3 am	7 am	9 pm	11 pm
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16	
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20	
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 23	
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30	
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily	11 20 p m
" " Harrisburg "	3 3 a m
" " William'port "	7 10 a m
" " Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
" " Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
" " Renovo "	8 55 a m
" arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
" " Harrsburg "	12 10 p m
" arrives at Wmsport "	3 00 p m
" " Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
" " Renovo "	5 15 p m
" " Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 15 p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
" " Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
" " Williamsport "	7 10 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX l'ves Philadelphia daily	4 30 a m
" " Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" " Williamsport	11 20 a m
" " arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila. week days	4 35 p m
" " Harrisburg	7 55 p m
" " arrive Williamsport.	10 40 p m
Rochester Exp. leaves Phila. w'k d's	9 20 p m
" " Harrisb'g	12 30 a m
" " arrives Williamsp't	3 25 a m
Williamsp't " leaves Phila. Sun. only	2 25 p m
" " Harrisb'g	5 25 p m
" " arrives Williamsp't	8 35 p m

EASTWARD.

Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven w	7 15 a m
" " Jersey Shore.	7 41 a m
" " Wms'port	8 15 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" " " Phila	3 00 a m
DAY EX. leaves Kane week days	6 30 a m
" " Renovo	10 20 a m
Lock Haven	11 20 a m
Williamsport	12 30 p m
arrives at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie daily	3 25 p m
" " " Renovo	10 35 p m
" " " Lock Haven	11 25 p m
" " " Williamsport	12 25 p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg.	3 22 p m
" " " Philadelphia	6 50 p m
EXP. NO. 6 leaves Erie	7 25 a m
" " " Kane	11 10 a m
" " leaves Renovo	4 45 p m
" " arrives at Harrisburg	10 05 p m
" " " Philadelphia	4 25 a m
WMS'PORT EXP. lv's Wms'port	3 25 a m
" " arrives at Harrisburg.	6 10 a m
" arrives at Philadelphia	10 20 a m
Philada. Accom. leaves Williamsp't	4 00 p m
" " " Harrisburg	7 30 p m
" " arrives Philada at	10 55 p m

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P & W. N. N; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON Passenger Agent.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

CABINET POINTERS.

Gresham's Name Again Mentioned, and a Straight Tip on Villard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1. — Additional significance is given to a conference which took place between Henry Watterson, Judge Gresham and some other politicians on Saturday, at which it is supposed Judge Gresham's availability for a cabinet position was discussed by the presence, under cover, of Don. M. Dickinson.

Mr. Dickinson arrived at the Richelieu hotel on Saturday night and had a talk with Mr. Watterson on Sunday. Whatever may have been the object of his visit, it was certainly marked by unusual secrecy. He did not register and did not even go to his room by the ordinary entrance.

On Sunday Mr. Dickinson was absent most of the day from the hotel. At 1 o'clock he ordered a carriage and was driven in the direction of Prairie avenue, where Judge Gresham resides. He left by the night train on Sunday, his departure being marked by the same secrecy which characterized his arrival.

"A Straight Tip."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. -- A prominent western politician who will not permit the use of his name gives out the following as a straight "tip:" "Henry Villard is going into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as secretary of the interior. Thomas F. Oakes will then retire from the presidency of the Northern Pacific and become chairman of the board of directors, and ex-Governor Merriam will become Oakes' successor as president of the road. A St. Paul man, John C. Bullitt, Jr., a nephew of the eminent Philadelphian of that name, will be chosen assistant attorney general of the United States."

HARMON UNDER ARREST.

The Ex-Cashier of the Corry (Pa.) National Bank Accused of Defalcation.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Clarence G. Harmon was arrested at his home, 878 Niagara street, by Deputy United States Marshal Watts on the charge of defalcation committed while cashier of the Corry National bank of Corry, Pa. In consequence of the extremely nervous condition of the accused he was not taken to jail, but allowed to remain at his residence in the custody of two officers pending his arraignment before United States Commissioner Fitzgerald.

The complaint against Harmon is made by Walter Lyons, United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and was sworn to before S. C. McCandless, United States commissioner at Pittsburg. It alleges that C. G. Harmon, while cashier of the Corry National bank, did, on the 23d day of July, 1891, unlawfully, wilfully and with intent to injure make the following entries knowing them to be false:

In general ledger No. 5, F. W. Mitchell & Co., $3,000; Foxburg bank, $880.80; First Bradford, $1,200; do., $880.80; First of Ellicottsville, $3,396.05; Exchange of Olean, $3,000; Citizens' of Washington, $1,500; First of Wellsville, $880.80; First of Buffalo, $2,600; First of Olean, $789.90. On Nov. 3, 1891, in general ledger No. 11, under the caption of "personal property," $16,000.

About Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. — Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., whose limbs are still stiff from the severe attack of rheumatism she has passed through, stumbled in her apartments some days ago and fell, dislocating her arm at the elbow and breaking her wrist. Dr. Bull attended her, and the injured arm is now doing nicely. It is said that James G. Blaine's will bequeaths $50,000 to Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.'s, son, the money to be held in trust for the little fellow by Cardinal Gibbons.

Another Great Telescope.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Another great telescope, the third largest in the world, has just been completed by Warner & Swazey of this city for the new government naval observatory on Georgetown heights. The weight of the telescope is 30 tons. The tube is 32 feet long and 3 feet in diameter at the middle. It has three motions of speed, operated by clockwork—one for the stars, one for the sun and one for the moon.

Severe on the Cigarette.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1.—The house passed a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away or otherwise disposing of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigarette paper, or the making of a cigarette in any public place in Alabama.

Werts Nominates Phelps.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—Governor Werts surprised the Democrats of the senate by sending in the name of William Walter Phelps, present minister to Germany, to be lay judge of the court of errors and appeals.

Hughes Will Give Himself Up.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Master Workman James Hughes of the clothing cutters, convicted of extortion, passed through here on his way to New York to surrender.

French Deputies Fight.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Deputies Deroulede and Pichon fought a duel with swords. Pichon was seriously wounded in the ribs, and Deroulede's face was scratched.

Snowing Nearly a Week.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 1.—The snowstorm which commenced last Thursday night and has continued ever since has developed into a blizzard.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

What Is Being Done by the Solons at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—A number of bills were favorably reported in the senate yesterday, among them the measure to repeal an act prohibiting members of the controlling boards of education in large cities from holding offices of emolument, and to authorize such boards to sell school property; to pension judges; to extend the minimum school term to seven months; to authorize township road supervisors to build election booths, and to require the practice of physical culture in public schools. Among the bills passed were: To make election days legal half holidays; to authorize title companies to furnish surety for employes in all cases where it is demanded; to authorize the election of road supervisors for three years. Thomas Bradley was confirmed as trustee of the Norristown insane asylum. In the house these bills were reported favorably: Permitting the publishing, sale and delivery of Sunday newspapers; providing for the health and safety of persons employed in mines.

HARRISBURG, Jan 27.—In the senate yesterday memorials were presented urging the passage of a bill to close saloons on Memorial Day. Bills were passed: To provide for the erection and maintenance of morgues by the various counties; to compensate sheriffs and other officers for reports to the state board of charities; to validate partitions of real estate in cases of testacy made in orphans' court. In the house the rapid transit bill and the bill requiring foreign insurance companies to pay a bonus of 1 per cent. on all premums were reported favorably. Among the bills introduced were: Increasing the salary of the state treasurer from $5,000 to $8,000; to protect the lives and health of miners; for the conversion of soldiers orphans' schools into manual training schools.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—Among the bills introduced in the senate last night was one to secure a pure, wholesome and unadulterated milk supply by providing for the licensing of milk producers and venders, and the appointment of milk and dairy inspectors. Another bill read in place extends the supervision of the state banking department to institutions incorporated under the laws of other states.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Penrose offered a resolution, requesting the Pennsylvania representatives in congress to use every effort to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The resolution passed unanimously. Bills passed: To enable eleemosynary corporations to secure their property from liability to be wasted by managers or beneficiaries of the estate; to validate partitions of real estate in cases of testacy made in orphans' courts; to define the ownership and voting power of stock of corporations; to enable bridge companies to charge toll for persons riding upon vehicles. In the house Messrs. Lytle, Mates, Miller, Skinner and Thornton were appointed a committee to investigate the state printing. Among the bills introduced were: Amending the pharmacy legislation act by requiring that applicants for registration shall have their diplomas indorsed by a reputable medical society; preventing any person from advertising himself as a dental surgeon who has not graduated from a college of dentistry; reimbursing counties for the reconstruction of bridges swept away by the floods of 1839; to protect trade union labels.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 30. — Indian Ridge colliery suspended Saturday for one month to make general repairs, throwing 500 men and boys out of employment.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.—George J. Akers, city editor of The Tribune, and a well known correspondent, died yesterday from pneumonia. He leaves a wife and family.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A. A. Plant, of New York, a travelling salesmen for a New York hosiery house, committed suicide by hanging himself to a fire escape in his room at the Continental hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Mr. Charles G. Eddy has resigned the vice presidency of the Norfolk and Western railroad company to become second vice president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 27.—George W. Haas, a painter, fell from the roof of a porch he was painting yesterday afternoon, and sustained concussion of the brain, from which he died after lingering a few hours. He was 36 years old.

READING, Pa., Feb. 1.—Dr. Hiester M. Nagle. a leading physician of this city, died after a very short illness of diabetes, aged 58 years. He served one term as county treasurer, two terms in council, and was a member of the school board at the time of his death.

LEBANON, Pa., Feb. 1.—Edward Shultz, employed at the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works, met with a frightful accident in the performance of his duties. A hook attached to a windlass caught him by the neck, drawing him high in the air, and tearing open his throat to the chin. His recovery is very doubtful.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 31.—Maggie, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Donnal, of Beaver Meadow, was burned to a crisp yesterday. The little one had been left alone in the house and her clothing took fire from coming in contact with the stove. The mother was badly burned in her efforts to save the child.

MYERSTOWN, Jan 30.—The largest blast ever made at the Tulpehocken quarries was witnessed by hundreds of people. Two holes, over thirty feet deep and eight inches in diameter, were filled with about a quarter of a ton of dynamite. When the battery was touched there was a rumbling and shaking as though an earthquake had taken place, and thousands of tons of stone were released.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 30.—The Erie Car works, limited, a plant representing $500,000 investment, was seized by the sheriff on Saturday night upon executions amounting to $102,000 in favor of Erie banks. The plant covers ten acres of land, and comprises car works and car wheel works, also a large Martel furnace at Point St. Ignace, Mich. The latter enterprise is alleged to have been the cause of the failure.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—Death came in a terrible form to a party of pleasure seekers on their way to attend a dance. The limited express, west bound, dashed into a crowd of nine track walkers near Latrobe, killing two of them instantly and fatally injuring a third. James Boyd and James Moore, aged respectively 19 and 15 years, sons of highly respected farmers, living near Latrobe, were killed, and William Moore, a brother of the latter, received probably fatal injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—On an equity bill sent by a number of creditors Judge Biddle, of the common pleas conrt, appointed receivers to take charge of the business of the Pottstown Iron company, of Pottstown, Pa. The equity bill estimates the company's liabilities at $2,025,000—exclusive of $764,000—and claims that the concern is insolvent and its directors unable to continue work for want of funds. The receivers are Jacob Fegely and William M. Gordon, of Pottstown.

An Honored Name.

Some Surprising Statements by the Bearer.

A WELL-KNOWN MAN WHOSE SON IS A BRILLIANT COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

Says Just the Right Thing and at Just the Right Time.

A name honored wherever spoken.

Such is the high reputation of the Hon. Walter S. Lovejoy of Tapleyville, Mass., who has lately been brought so prominently before our people.

Mr. Lovejoy is of an illustrious family. Indeed, the brilliant and scholarly Prof. Lovejoy of Macon (Ga.) University is no other than his son. The professor, in passing through town, spoke feelingly of his father's recent serious illness, and became enthusiastic concerning his restoration to health. He stated that it was perfectly wonderful to see the change in his father's health since he took the well-known medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

And the Hon. Mr. Lovejoy himself was found overflowing with gratitude toward this great remedy.

"I was very low indeed," he said, "I suffered from vertigo and heart disease. I had frequent attacks of faintness and failure of heart action. These attacks were sometimes so bad that it was with great difficulty the heart could be restored to its natural action.

"I was totally incapacitated for either

HON. WALTER S. LOVEJOY.

mental or physical labor. I have been a sufferer from these complaints more than twenty-five years, and I have used many medicines, but have never found a medicine from which I have derived so much substantial benefit as I have from Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy

"If this should meet the eye of any one who is a sufferer from these or any other nervous disease I earnestly recommend a trial of this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically indorse Mr. Lovejoy's advice. The sick and suffering should by all means use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for if the disease is curable this truly remarkable medicine will certainly cure. It is indeed the great health and strength giver. All druggists keep it for $1.

A discovery so great among purely vegetable medicines and prepared by the eminent specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, carries the indorsement and recommendation of physicians, which is in itself a guarantee of its marvellous curative powers. The doctor, too, can be consulted by anyone free of charge, personally or by letter.

—Mrs. Grace Dutton, daughter of Col. D. S. Dunham, of Bellefonte, who is traveling in the west, while on a train on the Santa Fe Railroad passing through New Mexico on her way to Los Angeles, mailed a postal card to her father at Bellefonte, on Saturday, Jan. 21. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, it was received by Mr. Dunham. It traveled in this short time a distance of over two thousand miles. Here is what Mrs. Dutton wrote: "We are on the train and 7,648 feet above sea level, going over the great Rocky Mountain Divide. There is a little snow in some sheltered places, but when we get down into the valley it will be summer.

—Last Monday about twenty five friends of J. Kyle McFarlane gathered at his house on east Linn street, Bellefonte. It was his birth day and his friends concluded to give him a surprise and succeeded completely. Shortly after five o'clock they came. Mrs. McFarlane had prepared a supper for the occasion and when they had all assembled around the festive board Ellis Orvis, Esq., in a neat speech presented a beautiful chair to Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane. Kyle hardly knew what to say in response and so did not say much. All had a very good time and went home happy.

—On Tuesday of last week Mr. Roland Miller, who is employed at Morris' lime kilns near Bellefonte, while running a car over a high trestle fell to the ground a distance of thirty feet. His arms were broken, his head badly cut and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to his home in Coleville and Dr. H. K. Hoy called to his assistance. The breaks of the car broke just as he reached the trestle and threw him off the car.

INSANE FATHERS' CRIMES.

Four Little Children Die by the Hands of Their Parents.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—A Bohemian expriest, John B. Hodja, killed his two children yesterday. The murderous acts were committed, it is thought, while the man was suffering from delirium. He has been somewhat demented for some time. Breaking loose from his attendants, the ex-priest rushed downstairs. He secured an ax and instantly killed his 3-weeks-old child. A murderous assault upon his 3-year-old son followed.

The frenzied Bohemian seized a loaded gun, which was standing near by, and jumped from the second-story window.

He was unhurt by the fall and was soon lost to sight. Some hours later Hodja was captured and locked up. Hodja, some years ago, was in charge ot St. Wencelans' parish on East Baltimore street, near Central avenue. He fell in love with one of the young women of his congregation. There was a lot of trouble about the affair, and he abandoned his church and married the girl. Subsequently he opened a florist's place on the Belair road.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Fred Schumann, a well known citizen of Memphis, killed his two children—Lottie, aged 13, and Fred, aged 9—and committed suicide. Schumann was found in a dying condition, with his children lying dead on his arms. Three glasses containing a sediment of arsenic showed the means of their taking off. Schumann has been a widower for two years. It is thought he was financially embarrassed. He lived a secluded life with his children and a housekeeper. A streak of insanity runs through his family.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the senate yesterday a bill was introduced for the admission of Utah as a state, and an amendment was reported from the naval affairs committee looking to a further increase of the navy by one battle ship, two armored defense vessels, ten gunboats and eight torpedo boats. The house transacted no business, the filibustering of Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) against the bankruptcy bill preventing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the senate yesterday Messrs. Mills and Hiscock joined in attacking the constitutionality of the anti-options bill, which did not reach a vote. In the house the day was passed in discussing appropriation bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—On account of the death of Mr. Blaine, both houses adjourned yesterday without transacting any business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution instructing the president to enter into negotiations looking to the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. White, of Louisiana, ridiculed the anti-options bill. The session of the house was unimportant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the senate yesterday the long discussed anti-options bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. Mr. Chandler's annexation resolution went over without action. The session of the house was enlivened by a discussion on the civil service.

A Fuel Famine.

PERU, Ind., Feb. 1.—The main supply pipe of the Natural Gas company burst in the middle of the Wabash river, caused by moving ice. Everything is shut off, and much distress is prevalent. Efforts are being made to connect with small four inch pipes on the river bridge, which will probably give a sufficient supply to keep people from freezing. All the factories and large consumers are shut off. The outlook is gloomy, as the pipe cannot be replaced inside of sixty days, and the supply of wood and coal is very short.

A Delinquent Insurance Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Deputy Attorney General William J. Lardner yesterday made application to Judge Bartlett in the supreme court chamber for the appointment of a receiver for the Home Benefit association. The report of the superintendent of the insurance department of the state shows that on Dec. 31 there were unpaid death claims to the amount of $110,000, while the available assets of the association did not amount to over $11,874.68.

De Lesseps Adjudged Culpable.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The complete list of men against whom M. Franqueville has found true bills is as follows: Senator Albert Grevy, ex-Minister Charles Baihut, ex-Deputy Gobronex, Deputy Sans-Leroy, M. Blondin, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu, Marius Fontaine, ex-Minister Rouvier, Senator Beral, Senator Deves, Senator Renault, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie and Deputy Antonin Proust.

Mr. Blaine's Will.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The will of Mr. Blaine will be probated in Augusta, Me., which was his legal residence. The disposition he makes of his property is characteristic of the confidence he always reposed in his wife and which was such a noticeable feature of the family relation. Everything is left unreservedly to Mrs. Blaine. She is to be sole executrix of the instrument and is not to be required to give any bond.

Commercial Statistics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—According to the report of Secretary George Wilson, of the chamber of commerce, the foreign commerce of the port of New York last year amounted to $1,061,220,878, and of the country to $2,010,341,063. For the whole country the trade by American vessels reached $149,180,371; by foreign vessels, $1,670,285,812; by land vehicles, $90,874,853.

Dead on Her Wedding Day.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 1.—The marriage of Mr. G. A. Kuehn, of Wilkesbarre, and Miss Florence Krapp, of this city, took place here yesterday. During the ceremony, which was performed by the groom's father, the bride complained of feeling ill. A physician was sent for and she soon recovered. Later a relapse set in and in a few minutes she expired.

Testing the Vesuvius' Guns.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 1.—The official trials of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius began yesterday. The friends of the Vesuvius are jubilant over the result, and claim that the day has demonstrated facts which will revolutionize naval warfare.

Rushed Into Fire and Perished.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—A log house of John Criswell, near Clark's Ferry, was destroyed by fire. Harry Garman, aged 58, of Dauphin, rushed into the burning building to save some effects and was burned to death.

He Had Killed Seventeen Men.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 1.—Desperado Rush Morgan was shot and killed near Hubbard Springs last night. Morgan had killed seventeen men.

Death of a German Grandee.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, and president of the Prussian upper house, died at Breslau, aged 75.

Fatally Hurt by Exploding Powd

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 1.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday in the Star coal mine at Crooksville, O., twelve miles from here. The disaster was caused by five kegs of blasting powder igniting. Forty men at work in the mine were knocked down by the force of the explosion. Charles Koentz and John Cavender were fatally injured and James Young was blown fifty feet and severely burned. Many others were slightly injured.

"Crooked" Italian Statesmen.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The list of ex-ministers and deputies whom Signor A. Monzilli, director of the bureau of industry and commerce, who was arrested for complicity in the bank scandals, gives to a reporter as having been subsidized by the banks now in trouble, includes Baron Nicotera, formerly minister of the interior; ex-Minister Amadei, and also Deputies Montagna, Geppa, Dezerobi, Sincentti, Mazzino and Nardocci.

The Anti-Option Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate yesterday got rid of the legislative incubus under which it has labored since the first day of the session. The anti-options bill reached the point at which voting began at 3.15 p. m., and after the defeat of the amendments offered by Messrs. Vilas and George the bill was finally passed by a vote of 40 to 29.

Mr. Smith's Resignation Not Accepted.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The trustees of Lane seminary held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the resignation of Rev. Henry Preserved Smith. It was decided to decline to accept his resignation. He will be relieved from teaching at the end of the present term until his appeal is acted upon by the synod.

Killed by a Jilted Lover.

LAUREL, Del., Feb. 1.—Thoroughgood Tazwell, a negro, went to Doll Island, off the coast of Virginia, and asked to see a young colored girl named Leah Wallace to marry him. When she refused he forced a revolver into her mouth and shot her dead. Tazwell was captured while trying to escape.

Herz a Very Sick Man.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Dr. Brunton, an eminent specialist, and two Bournemouth physicians signed a bulletin that Cornelius Herz is suffering severely from diabetes and enlargement of the spleen, and that he must remain in bed for some time.

Is This a Covert Warning?

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is learned on excellent authority that the British government has not instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to protest against American interference in Hawaii, as the British government does not expect the United States to take any step to which Great Britain would be likely to object.

The Sickness of Mrs. Talmage.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—Mrs. De Witt Talmage, her daughter and her son-in-law, Mr. Allen K. Donnon, all of whom were made sick Sunday by drinking sour milk, have almost recovered.

Shooting In a Jail.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 1.—A tramp named Cargo quarreled with and fatally shot a fellow prisoner named Brown in jail here.

The Twenty-sixth Victim.

ALTON, Ills., Feb. 1.—Bernard Nienhaus is the 26th victim of the Wann catastrophe to die. The deaths of three more are momentarily expected.

Captain Storm Dead.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1. — Captain Adrian Storm, one of the most prominent river and steamboat men in the country, is dead.

Sprinter Cary Retires.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Luther Cary, the well known sprinter, has announced his permanent retirement from the cinder path.

MRS. NETTIE A. RIVERS.

"With Heart quivering with Agony I realized that I must Die."

PHYSICIANS OF NO AVAIL!

Dana's Mighty to Save!

LAWRENCE, MASS.,
DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
Kind Benefactors:—I feel that I must tell you how much your SARSAPARILLA has benefited me. Some over two years ago I began to be troubled with a **deathly faint feeling** in my stomach, followed by a **burning sensation,** then a **violent Sick Headache** would set in and what I would suffer I can never describe—this continued for some time then my **sick Headache** would be **followed by fainting spells,** which left me just the **breath of life.** I lost flesh until I weighed but **62 lbs.** Could take only **weak beef tea,** or a little **chicken broth** into my stomach, and sometimes even that would **distress me.** My husband used every dollar he could spare in employing the **best Physicians,** but to no avail; they could not help me. **Completely discouraged,** I looked upon my husband and little child, and with my heart **quivering** with **agony I realized that I must die.**

GUARANTEED TO CURE

One day a package of your Papers was left at the house—I read them—a ray of hope seemed to appear. I got a bottle. Before it was half gone, **I began to improve.** I continued—using the PILLS with your SARSAPARILLA. **I gained so rapidly that I became an object of wonder.** I am now taking my **ninth bottle,** and weigh **127 lbs.,** and feel that I have **fully recovered every way.**

Accept my heartfelt thanks,
MRS. NETTIE A. RIVERS.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

IT IS USELESS

for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—*Young Ladies Magazine.*

WANTED-A LOCAL AGENT TO SELL first-class reliable Fertillizers in this town. Also agents wanted in other towns in this County. For full particulars with prices and terms, address with reference, D. H. FOSTER, Syracuse, N. Y. 24-44t.

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in my temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and **I could not swallow.** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health."** HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

THE DAVIS! ○○○○○ ○○○○○

○○○○○ ○○○○○ THE DAVIS!

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.

47 tf

WANTED.—A steam drill runner. To the right man good wages will be paid Address, H. J. McATEER, Morrell P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. 2-2t

THE REPUBLICAN—Supplement.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1892.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR.

To cash bal. on hand from '91.... 3808 13
" U. S. land taxes.......... 2603 37
" U. S. land redemption.. 213 32
" licenses........ 513 00
" from collectors.......... 42024 03
" from County Com's......10242 70
" from State Treas. for booths, rails, etc.......... 1149 74
* from State Treas., ¾ State tax.......... 7043 71
" fine for hunt'g on Sun'y 12 50—67610 50

67610 50

CR.

By county orders paid on the following accounts.
Accounts from former years.......10523 96
Assessors' pay.......... 3520 55
Auditors pay.......... 239 88
Adams, T F.......... 1063 24
Bridge account.......... 801 50
Commonwealth costs.......... 1465 76
Commonwealth of Penna.......... 9486 82
Court expenses.......... 4836 08
Constables pay.......... 568 62
Court house expenses.......... 5731 06
County Supt. office.......... 80 05
County physician.......... 100 00
Danville asylum.......... 1080 50
Election expense.......... 2367 08
Fortney, D F.......... 250 00
Goodhart, G L.......... 925 00
Galbraith, Bartram.......... 225 00
Gramley, J J, treasurer.......... 2000 00
Hunter, R F.......... 800 00
Ishler, W A, sheriff.......... 457 90
Inquests.......... 179 64
Jail account.......... 1304 02
Jury com's.......... 113 40
Loan account.......... 7677 32
Lunacy commission.......... 79 25
Miscellaneous expenses.......... 3147 21
Printing account.......... 1603 76
Park account.......... 21 50
Refunding account.......... 218 66
Scalp account.......... 633 15
Soldiers' burial account.......... 741 00
State tax expense.......... 299 90
Schaeffer, L A, prothonotary.......... 125 00
Strohm, J B.......... 770 00
Warren asylum.......... 274 50—63211 31

By am'ts paid by cert. of court:
Sundry persons on road and bridge views.......... 389 39
Sundry persons stenographing.......... 462 45
County supt. for institute.......... 200 00— 1051 84
By bal. in hands of treas. Jan. 2, '93 3347 35

67610 50

To balance in hands of treasurer Jan. 2, 1893.......... 3347 35

ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED AND OUTSANDING FOR THE YEAR 1892.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	LEVIED. County	LEVIED. State.	OUTSTAND'G. State & Co.
Bellefonte borough	S D Ray	4371 40	3747 08	2477 34
Centre Hall "	W A Sandoe	336 49	254 42	158 77
Howard "	E C Deitz	337 29	157 89	139 96
Milesburg "	E H Carr	284 75	46 83	111 24
Millheim "	Frank Knarr	478 58	212 74	284 55
Philipsburg "	C A Faulkner	2089 79	345 97	1226 37
Unionville "	Harris Calhoun	226 66	129 81	100 99
South Philipb'g "	M Stover	132 23	8 60	47 47
Benner township	Ed Whitmer	1139 14	176 53	691 13
Boggs "	Wm Shawley	980 96	150 07	539 44
Burnside "	Jacob Croft	157 38	70 03	97 27
College "	Wm Lytle	1803 95	374 33	701 70
Curtin "	N J McCloskey	178 16	15 13	177 55
Ferguson "	Martin Dreibelbis	1968 02	246 80	644 86
Gregg "	J C Rossman	2069 98	359 16	506 93
Haines "	Nicademus Lose	1699 45	575 00	252 77
Half Moon "	Geo Cornelius	909 28	63 64	211 65
Harris "	Jno Fortney	1085 98	237 78	434 64
Howard "	J Casselberry	532 25	56 11	153 86
Huston "	I F Davis	307 19	89 97	136 14
Liberty "	D M Berlue	667 03	141 11	144 92
Marion "	Jno W Holmes	935 83	101 82	314 99
Miles "	Cornelius Stover	1640 71	638 20	254 13
Patton "	R H Reed	1004 14	100 56	418 16
Penn "	Jacob Moyer	1109 21	160 60	555 05
Potter "	Peter Smith	2265 13	246 81	957 44
Rush "	P R Gorman	668 71	16 09	447 14
Snow Shoe "	Wm Shunkweiler	574 78	64 52	342 83
Spring "	Jno Garbrick	2506 65	388 35	1286 91
Taylor "	V Beckwith	247 81	29 65	170 90
Union "	D C Hall	422 96	66 64	220 66
Walker "	Jacob Weaver	1529 77	227 49	193 52
Worth "	Philip Young	273 17	56 65	161 96
		35234 83	9537 38	14558 24

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TAXES OUTSTANDING FROM FORMER YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY.	STATE.
1891			
Bellefonte borough	S D Ray	869 40	89 15
Curtin township	N J McCloskey	104 58	
Howard "	N J Pletcher	43 69	1 73
Marion "	J W Yearick	36 72	3 39
Snow Shoe "	R J Haynes, Jr.	259 59	16 45
Spring "	J B Miller	131 56	
Union "	J H Stover	215 61	21 59
		1661 15	132 31
1890.			
* Boggs township	H L Barnhart	50 11	
1889.			
Curtin township.	N J McCloskey	30 65	
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith		3 01

(*) Paid since Jan. 1st, 1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1892.

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of treasurer.......... 3347 35
Outstanding taxes of 1892..........14558 24
" " 1891.......... 1793 46
" " 1890.......... 50 11
" " 1889.......... 33 66
Asylum bills due from twps.......... 931 37
Notes collectible.......... 143 11
Claims in hands of att'y for co.......... 417 85—21275 15

LIABILITIES.

Notes outstanding.......... 9566 00
Unpaid Commonwealth costs.......... 243 79
Sundry bills.......... 228 59
D F Fortney.......... 50 00
B Galbraith.......... 75 00
G L Goodhart.......... 121 55
J B Strohm.......... 165 01
W A Ishler.......... 1269 41
L A Schaeffer.......... 252 25
P Gray Meek.......... 270 62
Nelson & Buchanan for bridge.......... 357 00
Western Penitentiary, 1892.......... 402 03
Huntingdon reformatory, 1892, estimated. (bill not rendered.).. 300 00
Estimated commissions.......... 600 00
" exonerations.......... 500 00—11391 25

Assets in excess of liabilities.......... 6880 90

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1893.

For general expenses.......... 40000 00
For bridges.......... 3000 00
For improvements to public ground.......... 1000 00—44000 00

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

ACCOUNTS FROM FORMER YEARS.

T F Adams, bal salary 1891.......... 103 85 *Bills*
Jas B Strohm, bal salary 1891.......... 31 00 *render'd*
W A Ishler, sheriff, bal acct '91 1018 57 *1892.*
Cyrus Goss, bal due on county order, '90, to satisfy bal. due road, poor and school fund. 7663 07
F W Crider, rent co supt office, balance 1891.......... 21 25 Jan.
R Cole, plans for water closet 15 00 Jan.
Sundry persons, com. costs.......... 63 26
H Y Stitzer, sundry m'dse.......... 2 65 Jan.
W G Johnston & Co, supplies for register's office.......... 42 00 Feb.
R Cook, searching for Wilson 13 88 Jan.
J H Reifsnyder, inquest on Jas Read.......... 10 62 Jan.
D F Fortney, bal salary '91.......... 175 00
L A Schaeffer, prothon'y, bal. acc't 1891 on account.......... 108 41
J J Gramley, treas, com., state tax 1891.......... 72 79
P Gray Meek, printing '91, bal.. 25 00 April
Chas R Kurtz, printing '91, bal 140 55 Oct.
West'n penitentiary, maintenance of convicts '91.......... 358 56 Feb.
Huntingdon ref'matory, maintenance of convicts '91.......... 371 05 Feb.
S H Williams, repairs at jail.... 4 25 Feb.
W C Keplinger, sundry md'se. 1889.......... 3 15 Feb.
S M Buck, plumb'g at jail '91... 10 24 March
Geo Dare, per Lyon, Juror '82 6 00 March
W Fulton, rent election house, Boggs '91.......... 2 00 March
D R Foreman, clerk const. convention vote.......... 2 00 Jan.
Assesors..........
J E Williams, 2nd W Phi'bg '91 20 00 Jan.
J A Keller, n. p. Potter, '91.... 14 00 Jan.
T Lucas, Snow Shoe, '91.......... 17 24 Feb.
V Beckwith, Taylor, '91.......... 18 00 Feb.
H N Hoy, Benner, '91.......... 17 00 Feb.
W H Foy, Ferguson, '91.......... 24 00 Feb.
D A Boozer, Centre Hall, '91.... 14 30 Feb.
J P Grove, w. p. Gregg, '91.......... 9 00 March
J P Weber, Harris, '91.......... 14 00 March
J W Stuart, College, '91.......... 18 98 April
A C Iddings, w. p. Boggs, '91.... 16 00 April
T W Way, Half Moon, '91.......... 14 00 April
M Rider, w. p. Ferguson, '91.... 16 00 April
T E Smith, e. p. Haines, '91.......... 14 00 May
M F Loy, Burnside, '91.......... 16 00 May
W B Gingery, Worth, '91.......... 18 25 Aug.

Amount..........10523 96

COMMONWEALTH COSTS—FEES IN SUNDRY CASES

J C Meyer, Dist. Attorney......$ 251 04
L A Schaeffer, prothonotary.......... 215 81
J Miles Green, J. P.......... 14 38
J F Garthoff, ".......... 3 36
S F Foster, ".......... 74 15
J B Linn, ".......... 8 10
Thos Weston, ".......... 7 85
D L Zerby, ".......... 50
B J Laporte, ".......... 1 98
J S Smith, ".......... 6 60
S J Herring, ".......... 1 80
J W Adams, ".......... 5 10
Jas Hurly, ".......... 7 05
D H Bean, ".......... 1 50
Geo T Jones, constable.......... 20 66
Jas McMullen, ".......... 4 46
H H Montgomery ".......... 44 55
Amos Mullen, ".......... 2 31
Wm Garis, ".......... 12 10
H H Gunter, ".......... 1 88
Geo E Mensch, ".......... 14 86
Wm Crape, ".......... 1 86
W L Wilson, ".......... 8 05
James Ray, ".......... 2 70
James Gray, ".......... 2 81
Wm Gilbert, ".......... 19 95
Reuben Kline, ".......... 40
H Shuler, ".......... 1 35
W W Spangler ".......... 4 06
A C Millward, ".......... 3 39
F I Thompson, ".......... 13 19
Wit. fees in Com. vs.
" " W H Lucas.......... 2 04
" " W Dunsmore.......... 20 30
" " Carrie Wilson.......... 46 20
" " And. Osicklen.......... 15 30
" " D McNeal.......... 2 50
" " Wm Kelly.......... 7 75
" " Jno Rishel.......... 19 77
" " Bavaas & Wyland 6 72
" " J Rankin et al.......... 1 90
" " H S Johnston.......... 46 77
" " Jno Young.......... 13 12
" " Isaac Tressler.......... 3 30
" " Bonner-Hump'ry 14 75
" " James & Kunes.. 2 34
" " Thos Willets.......... 18 48
" " Brown & Culver.. 23 14
" " J M Renner.......... 29 22
" " A Huffman.......... 70 24
" " E Scheffler.......... 12 12
" " Nathan Haugh.......... 37 98
" " Zach Jackson.......... 2 74
" " Shaughensy and Garis.......... 40 89
" " Harry Krumrine. 4 58
" " E J Swavely.......... 5 88
" " Beck and Hollabaugh.......... 5 98
" " D Kerobaugh.......... 13 28
" " J W O'Conner.......... 20 10
" " Mary Lucas.......... 10 59
" " Frank Gingher.......... 11 58
" " L McLaughlin.......... 8 52
" " Sarah Lupton.......... 9 12
" " Wm Richards.......... 4 38
" " Ollie Watkins.......... 1 30
" " Wm McBates.......... 15 96
" " Daniel Slutman.. 16 02
Jurors in Milesburg and Howard turnpike cases:
J H McCauley.......... 24 40
B F Shaffer.......... 26 20
R J Haynes, Sr.......... 33 20
Amos Garbrick.......... 20 00
J A Hunter.......... 30 20
W G Runkle, subp'na service in sundry cases.......... 28 84
Sam'l Gettig, subp'na service in sundry cases.......... 1 20
Dr G F Harris, med. attendance to witness.......... 1 00—$1465 76

ELECTION EXPENSES.

			Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte borough,	N W		$14 16	20 50
" "	S W		15 20	20 50
" "	W W		13 90	20 50
Centre Hall	"		20 23	27 30
Howard	"		17 79	25 15
Milesburg	"		20 91	26 60
Millheim	"		21 63	33 30
Philipsburg	"	1st w	22 87	33 70
"	"	2nd w	23 19	35 45
"	"	3rd w	25 07	37 95
South Philipsburg borough			28 24	23 20
Unionville borough			18 71	14 85
Benner township			15 54	21 90
Burnside	"		24 79	32 15
Boggs	"	n p	14 38	23 90
"	"	e p	13 95	24 15
"	"	w p	17 71	21 35
Curtin	"		19 31	26 35
College	"	e p	18 95	24 55
"		w p	17 54	30 00
Ferguson	"	e p	22 63	30 80
"		w p	16 71	27 75
Gregg	"	n p	11 67	n p 21 90
				e p 28 50
"	"	s p	24 03	w p 26 30
Haines	"	e p	17 43	30 10
"	"	w p	24 87	32 35
Harris	"		22 23	28 65
Half Moon	"		19 31	29 63
Howard	"		18 39	24 96
Huston	"		19 15	25 55
Liberty	"		21 71	26 60
Marion	"		19 15	26 10
Miles	"	e p		22 40
"		m p	23 90	33 10
"		w p		29 55
Patton	"		21 91	28 15
Penn	"		24 07	31 55
Potter	"	n p	15 63	26 00
"		s p	23 55	30 35
Rush	"	n p	18 99	32 90
"		s p	24 27	32 15
Snow Shoe	"	e p	19 98	27 00
"	"	w p	16 79	28 40
Spring	"	n p	10 71	20 70
"	"	s p	22 85	26 65
"		w p	13 22	23 40
Taylor	"		19 79	25 70
Union	"		18 82	25 10
Walker	"		18 45	25 00
Worth	"		19 50	26 75
Three clerks computing official returns Nov. election				40 00
J H Rankin, Cong. ret'n Judge				16 30
				$2367 08

ASSESSORS PAY.

Bellefonte borough:
n. w. H H Harshberger, valuation and registration......$141 81
s. w. Jos Fox, val. & reg.......... 63 07
s. w. Jacob Runkle, reg.......... 12 00
w. w. Wm Long.......... 2 00
w. w. Jno Sheffler, val. & reg 68 82
Centre Hall borough:
D A Boozer, val. & reg.......... 39 82
Howard borough:
W E Confer.......... 2 00
Hayes Schenck, val. & reg.... 64 65
Milesburg borough:
J I Morris.......... 2 00
F G Mattern, val. & reg.......... 68 68
Millheim borough:
C W Hartman, val. & reg.......... 55 44
Philipsburg borough:
1st w. A A Smith, val. & reg 85 77
2nd w. D A Paul, " 106 92
3d w. M G Gray, " 103 24
Unionville borough:
Wm Iddings, " 47 99
Benner township:
H N Hoy.......... 2 00
James Clark, val. & reg.......... 91 00
Boggs twp:
n. p. D B Malone.......... 2 00
n. p. Andrew Fetzer, regis'n 26 00
w. p. A C Iddings, " 2 00
w. p. Geo Taylor, " 36 00
e. p. J C Barnhart, " 26 00
G H Leyman, valuation.......... 111 35
Burnside twp:
Geo Hodollar, val. & reg.......... 48 30

College twp:
H F McGirk, valuation.......... 80 40
e. p. J E Murray.......... 2 00
e. p. J C Bathgate, reg'n.......... 16 00
w. p. J W Stuart.......... 2 00
w. p. J L Holmes, reg'n.......... 24 67
Curtin twp:
T S DeLong, val. & reg.......... 69 83
Ferguson twp:
e. p. H M Krebs, reg'n.......... 22 00
w. p. M Rider.......... 2 00
Wm H Foy, valuation.......... 89 19
Gregg twp:
J P Heckman, valuation.......... 81 12
Haines twp:
w. p. W T Winkleblech, reg. 19 00
e. p. Thos E Smith.......... 2 00
e. p. R E Stover, reg'n.......... 28 94
Howard G Miller, valuation 88 17
Half Moon twp:
T W Way.......... 2 00
Henry Stevers, val. & reg.... 51 87
Harris twp:
J P Weber.......... 2 00
G W Williams, val. & reg.... 87 02
Howard twp:
Hayes Schenck.......... 2 00
N G Pletcher, val. & reg.......... 90 84
Huston twp:
E R Williams.......... 2 00
Jno Q Miles, val. & reg.......... 85 96
Liberty twp:
A C Bowes, val. & reg.......... 84 52
Marion twp:
J S Martin.......... 2 00
D C Grove, val. & reg.......... 76 67
Miles twp:
J C Morris.......... 2 00
Daniel Harter, valuation.......... 89 61
e. p. J R Wolf, reg'n.......... 20 24
w. p. U S Shaffer, reg'n.......... 12 10
Patton twp:
G G Mattern, val. & reg.......... 62 98
H D Lee.......... " 14 00
Penn twp:
A W Ulrich.......... 2 00
J C Stover, val. & reg.......... 95 40
Potter twp:
n. p. J A Keller, reg'n.......... 12 00
W W Royer, valuation.......... 89 71
Rush twp:
n. p. Scott Fravell, reg'n.......... 34 00
s. p. J W Collins, reg'n.......... 20 00
J E Rickard, valuation.......... 109 05
Snow Shoe twp:
e. p. Theo Lucas.......... 2 00
e. p. J F Leathers, reg'n.......... 38 40
w. p. J A Yeager.......... 2 00
w. p. Simeon Hazzard, reg'n 40 20
J A Yeager, valuation.......... 77 17
Spring twp:
n. p. J H Olizer.......... 2 00
n. p. Jno G Dubbs, reg'n.......... 26 00
s. p. James Fleming, reg'n.. 48 00
w. p. C M Garbrick, reg'n.......... 32 00
M F Riddle, valuation.......... 103 97
Taylor twp:
V Beckwith, val. & reg.......... 87 00
Union twp:
O Underwood.......... 2 00
R T Comley, val & reg.......... 75 75
Walker twp:
C S Beck, val. & reg.......... 69 08
Worth twp:
G E Williams, val. & reg.......... 75 86
South Philipsburg borough:
Wm Bates, val. & reg.......... 40 79—$3520 55

COURT EXPENSE.

Grand Jurors, Jan. session.......... 168 32
" April " 191 90
" Aug. " 179 80
" Nov. " 237 20
Trav. Jurors, Jan. ses, 1st week 588 60
" " 2nd " .. 319 76
" April " 1st " .. 357 26
" " 2nd " .. 403 76
" Aug. " 1st " .. 409 76
" " 2nd " .. 222 40
" Nov. " 1st " .. 302 62
" " 2nd " .. 267 84
" special Nov. T.......... 470 36
Bartram Galbraith, court crier.. 146 00
S F Foster, court messenger.......... 150 00
D S Dunham, tipstaff.......... 74 00
Simeon Haupt, tipstaff.......... 74 00
Martin Morrison, tipstaff.......... 82 00
H H Montgomery, special officer in one case.......... 4 00
D Garman, meals for jurors.......... 6 50
G B Brandon, meals for jurors.. 14 00— 4836 08

COURT HOUSE EXPENSE.

Belle. Gas Co. steam.......... 364 32
Elec. Light Co. light & supplies 272 25
M Shields, carpentering.......... 1 25
Joshua Foulk, labor.......... 1 00
Orin Miller, kalsomining coms. and prothonotary's vaults.... 7 00
Jno Noll, bal. on contract water closet.......... 74 99
Penna. Stone Paving co. paving two vaults and hall.......... 211 33
W T Hillibish & co., bal. on drain pipe contract.......... 24 80
A Leslie, painting dome & rods 15 00
H A M'Kee & Bro., md'se.......... 33 35
Office Specialty Mf'g co., vault furniture, 2 vaults..........4476 00
S H Williams, putting glass in windows.......... 6 09
Peter Smith, repair'g furniture 3 50
Jno McSuley, paint'g rear st'ay 8 00
Jno Pacinni, build'g " " 17 80
Phoenix Plan'g Mill co. lumber 22 13
Chas Smith, agent, insurance... 105 00
Jas McDermot, masoning.......... 1 50
F Wescott, labor, proth'y vault 21 00
J L Dunlap, " " " 7 65
M McCafferty, labor com. vault 1 50
H H Montgomery, special night watch on documents during refitting of vaults, 15 nights 30 00
W T Hillibish & co. acct. steam repairs, contract.......... 25 00—$5731 06

JAIL ACCOUNT.

Elec. Light Co. light & supplies 160 00
Bellefonte Gas Co. steam heat.. 416 40
Jas Soit, washing for prisoners 29 25
J L Dunlap, sundry repairs.......... 5 95
J A Harper & Co. md'se pr'ers.. 23 35
R J Schadd, repairs.......... 1 20
S H Williams, papering.......... 15 25
E Brown, Jr. ".......... 20 23
E H Carr, 6½ tons coal.......... 29 37
Belle. Fuel & Supply Co., coal.. 38 00
C E Cook, coal.......... 45 01
W T Hillibish & Co. repairs.......... 54 42
Jno McDermot, repairing wall. 4 50
H A M'Kee & Bro. md'se.......... 10 55
Phoenix Plan'g Mill Co. lumber 3 06
Joseph McSuley, papering.......... 4 20
Belle. Supply House, on acct. contract jail drain pipe.......... 87 78
Jno Miller, labor.......... 2 00
Jno McSuley, painting radiators 9 50
J C Weaver, ag't, ins. renewal $15000, 3 years.......... 255 00
W B Rankin, ag't, ins. renewal $5000, 3 years.......... 85 00
Jno Howley labor.......... 4 00—$1304 02

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Adams Exp. Co., sundry express charges.......... 19 75
Telephone Co., rent of instrum'ts and ex. messages.......... 76 00
G T Bisel, sundry stat'ry supplies 35 00
Wm Mann Co., stat'ry & books.......... 50 35
W G Johnston & Co., " 231 50
W F Murphy's Sons, stationery.... 1 94
Jonson & Watson, stationery.......... 17 30
Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin, 540 election registers.......... 81 00
Haugh & Howley, 1 mineograph 22 50
Cyclostyle Co., 2 gr. paper.......... 2 20
Geo, T. Bush, stationery.......... 10 00
H Y Stitzer, " 5 75
S W Clayton, 1 index map.......... 50
Howlew Bros., lye for trees.......... 1 88
Wm Garis, special night watch.... 48 00
Thos Miller, janitor fees.......... 26 00
W U T Co. sundry messages.......... 4 79
DeHaan & Co., pens.......... 5 00
H H Montgomery, police servic's 15 00
Jas Derr, auctioneering.......... 2 90
J C Johnson, drayage.......... 25
Hoover & Miller, storing etc., of vault furniture.......... 12 50
J A Fiedler, P M, postage.......... 50 90
A Garbrick, ice.......... 19 90
Frank Miller, labor.......... 7 75
J L Neff auctioneering.......... 10 00
P Smith, repairing chairs.......... 5 00
Jno Wilkinson, labor.......... 1 25
Jas McCafferty, drayage.......... 2 84
D R Sweetwood, auct.......... 10 00
Jno Miller, janitor fees & labor.... 35 25
M J Stephen, 1 Webbs adder.......... 5 00
W T Hillibish & Co, on contract steam repairs.......... 20 00
J L Dunlap, carpentering.......... 75
A Baum, livery hire.......... 10 00
H J Jackson, clerical work on duplicates.......... 42 00
S D Ray, water tax, less 5 per c.... 95 00
F P Blair, clock proth'y office.......... 7 50
E H Werzer, fac similies of Coms. signatures.......... 5 00
Joshua Foulk, pruning trees.......... 4 25
J M Kephart, cleri'l work, dup.... 20 00
A Sternberg, copy'g registers.......... 53 00
Leon Isaacs, pens.......... 6 00
J H Wright & Co., elec. blanks.... 71 50
D Garman, livery hire.......... 2 50
D F Fortney, entry fee on note.... 1 75
F E Naginey, repair'g furniture.... 2 00
Eli Baney, drayage.......... 60
W G Runkle, clerical work.......... 28 00
J Bartlett, drayage.......... 4 00
J D Long, Rush twp., poor funds from Com. land sale.......... 93 85
J J Gramley, treas., 43 U S land deeds to county.......... 134 16— 1419 86

Miscellaneous expenses incidental to new election law:
W P Bennett, 60 voters guides, ... 10 20
Gazette & Bulletin, copies of law for election officers.......... 17 50
J L McCafferty, freight and drayage on elec'n furniture, sending out to districts.......... 25 37
P R R freight on elec. furniture... 78 34

Sundry persons unloading same.. 2 40
* Marietta Mfg. Co. booths etc......1149 74
" " " 52 ballot box's 156 00
J Bartges, paint'g & rep. booths.... 111 50
Chas Smith, agt., ins. on elec. fur 9 00
Sundry persons deliv'g and erecting booths, etc.......... 51 02
Adams Ex. Co., charge to Poll'g on ballots.......... 4 55
J C P Jones, rep. election room, Milesburg.......... 5 00
Jesse Cox, hire, deliv. elec. sup'es 17 00
A Baum, " " 10 50
D Garman, " " 8 00
Jas Harris & Co., stove for Taylor twp room.......... 3 50
G J Woodring, deliv'g & erect'g booths & rep. Taylor twp r'm. 36 28
Seebler & Co. candles for booths 4 50
G L Goodhart, ex. paid for delivering booths and ballots.......... 26 95—1727 35

Amount.......... 3147 21

* This amount refunded to treasurer by State Treasurer—see treasurer's account.

AMOUNTS PAID FOR SUNDRY VIEWS.

Acc'ts paid direct by Co. Treas. by certificate from court Roads and bridges.
Benner twp.......... 13 30
Boggs.......... 13 30
College.......... 42 75
Ferguson.......... 14 10
Gregg.......... 2 49
Huston.......... 30 20
Milesburg boro.......... 14 30
Rush twp.......... 28 80
Spring.......... 25 55
Snow Shoe.......... 22 90
Taylor.......... 67 10
Union.......... 10 60
Views for division of elec. dist's:
Bellefonte boro.......... 24 00
Philipsburg boro.......... 12 00
Miles twp.......... 30 00
Snow Shoe twp.......... 14 10
Gregg twp.......... 23 90— 389 39

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

Oscar Stover, on duplicate, Harris twp., 1890.......... 4 81
J J Gramley, treas., 5 per cent. on co. share liquor license '91 23 06
J J Gramley, treas., double charge on treas. books, '91.... 6 88
J J Gramley, treas., over charge on treas. books, '92.......... 4 25
J J Gramley, treas., over charge on treas. books, '92.......... 2 53
F P Blair, on Jos Lamborn tract 34 86
W A Sandoe, on duplicate Centre Hall boro.......... 86
Wm Wentzel, on duplicate Curtin twp., 1890.......... 1 51
B Limbert, state tax, Gregg twp 7 18
U S Shaffer, state tax, Miles twp., 1890, '91 and '92.......... 20 00
I H Forcey, on Jordan tract, Rush twp.......... 97 73
J C Rossman, on duplicate Gregg twp., '91.......... 2 83
B F Beck, on duplicate Walker twp., '90.......... 2 16— 218 66

INQUEST ACCOUNT.

Dr C S Musser, examination of body of infant.......... 20 00
J S Houseman, J. P., and jurors on Weaver infant.......... 25 72
J S Smith, J. P. and jurors on body of unknown man.......... 15 82
Dr S F Lytle, post mortem on Geo Harris.......... 15 00
Dr H Alport, post mortem on Geo Harris.......... 15 00
Dr Buckingham, coro., bal costs on Geo Harris.......... 21 62
Dr Buckingham, coro., inquest on N Lockey.......... 19 87
W J Carlin, J P. and jurors on body of Peter Smith.......... 18 19
Dr J W Bright, examination of body of Peter Smith.......... 10 00
S F Foster, J P. and jurors on body of A Hoover.......... 18 42— 179 64

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for burial of
Samuel Blair.......... 31 00
Jno Mowrey.......... 35 00
Jno H Tate.......... 35 00
James Fulton.......... 35 00
Gideon Kreamer.......... 35 00
E H Larry.......... 35 00
Henry Estricht.......... 35 00— 241 00

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr J L Seibert, salary for 1892.... 100 00— 100 00

STATE TAX EXPENSE.

L A Schaeffer, prothonotary, reporting judg'ts, etc.......... 48 70
W G Morrison recorder, reporting mortgages, etc.......... 51 20
R F Hunter, clerk, keeping records, judg'ts and mortg's.... 200 00— 299 90

BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

By salary as janitor, 1892.......... 300 00
To sundry orders on acct.......... 225 00— 225 00

Balance due.......... 75 00

ROBERT F HUNTER, COMS. CLERK.

Salary for 1892.......... 800 00— 800 00

JURY COM'S ACC'TS.

Sam'l Aley, services & mileage.. 34 80
Geo Bower, " " .. 46 10
Geo B Crawford, clerk.......... 32 50— 113 40

LUNACY COMMISSIONS.

H C Quigley and others, com. on Eliza Herr.......... 22 75
Jno Kline and others, com. on Henry Williams.......... 19 50
L A Schaeffer, proth'y, fees in sundry cases.......... 22 00
W C Heinle and others, com. on Geo Flack.......... 15 00— 79 25

CO. SUP'TS OFFICE.

F W Crider, rent to Oct. 1st.......... 63 75
Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat.. 9 55
Electric Light Co. light & sup'ls 6 75— 80 05

JAMES J GRAMLEY, TREAS.

Salary for the year 1892..........2000 00— 2000 00

LOAN ACCOUNTS.

Centre County Banking Co. sundry loans and interest..........6285 32
Lawrence Wian, loan with int. one year at 5 per cent..........1260 00
Benj. Kauffman, int. on $2200 00 one year at 6 per cent.......... 132 00— 7677 32

PARK ACCOUNT.

Frank Miller, mowing park, for season.......... 20 50
Theo Green, mowing park.......... 1 00— 21 50

SCALP ACCOUNT.

16 wild cat scalps.......... 32 00
474 fox scalps.......... 474 00
110 mink scalps.......... 27 50
398 affidavits.......... 99 50
1 " at 15 cents.......... 15— 633 15

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for job work and advertising.
Keystone Gazette.......... 127 50
Bellefonte Republican.......... 61 25
Philipsburg Ledger.......... 89 10
" Journal.......... 10 56
Millheim Journal.......... 46 20
Centre Reporter.......... 191 00
Wage Earners Journal.......... 22 80
Democratic Watchman.......... 834 90
Centre Democrat.......... 220 45— 1603 76

CONSTABLE'S PAY.

Returns and mileage, Jan. ses. 136 02
" " April " 147 90
" " Aug. " 140 70
" " Nov. " 144 00— 568 62

AUDITORS PAY.

E H Carr, services & mileage.... 46 68
S T Gray, " " 47 52
J B Mitchel, " " 50 18
J F Weaver, clerk.......... 51 00
J H Rankin, auditing acc'ts of proth'y, register & recorder 34 50
Jno H Orvis, auditors att'y, fees 10 00— 239 88

STENOGRAPHERS PAY.

Bond Valentine.......... 28 25
J F Coudon.......... 356 20
R H Foster.......... 43 00
Wm F Reber.......... 35 00— 462 45

C L GRAMLEY, CO. SUPT.

For teachers' institute..........200 00— 200 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Pittsburg Bridge Co., superstructure Oak Hall bridge... 780 00
R H Boal, engineer on abutments Oak Hall bridge.......... 21 50— 801 50

DANVILLE ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1892... 1080 50— 1080 50

WARREN ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1892.... 274 50— 274 50

D F FORTNEY, SOLICITOR.

By salary, 1892.......... 300 00
To sundry orders.......... 250 00— 250 00
Balance due.......... 50 00

COM. OF PENNA.

Jno W Morrison, State treas., state tax, '92..........9391 96
J J Gramley, treas., commission on state tax, '92.......... 94 86— 9486 82

ITEMIZED ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY FFICERS.

ACCOUNT OF WM. A. ISHLER, SHERIFF, 1892.

Cr. By bal due on acct of '91.....1018 57
Dr. To am't charged in acct. of former years..........1018 57

CR

By 1929 days boarding pris's @ 25c 482 25
By 105 turnkey fees.......... 52 50
By conveying Edith Williams to House of Refuge, Philad.......... 33 54
By conveying H Williams to Danville asylum.......... 27 25
By conveying Geo Flack to Danville asylum.......... 19 50
By conveying A Huffman to Western penitentiary.......... 26 32
By notify'g jury com'rs 4 times.... 16 00
By drawing jury 4 times.......... 16 00
By sum'ng 108 jurors, April court 32 40
" " " Aug. " 32 40
" 144 " Nov. " 43 20
" " " Jan'y and March court, 1893.......... 43 20
By prep'ng Nov. elec proclama'n 1 00
By costs in Com. cases.......... 57 65
By adv'g court proc. in
Democratic Watchman 32 00
" Centre Democrat.......... 32 00
" Centre Reporter.......... 32 00
" Bellefonte Republican . 32 00
By posting election proclamat'ns 182 43
By col. $214.71 of fines, @ 3 per c.. 6 43
By car fare of Robt McKeever to Harrisburg.......... 5 00
By costs paid Const J W Smith for Willets.......... 25 24
By filling 12 chaffticks.......... 4 20
By adv. notices to fishermen.......... 7 30
By rem'g fish baskets from Fenns Creek.......... 40 00
By adv. Nov. elec. proc in
Democratic Watchman. 58 50
" Centre Democrat.......... 153 00
" Centre Reporter.......... 153 00
" Bellefonte Republican ... 153 00
By posters Nov. election, Centre Democrat.......... 25 00— 1824 31

DR.

To sundry orders.......... 457 90
To 26 jury fees.......... 104 00— 561 90

Balance due..........1262 41— 1262 41

ACCOUNT OF L A SCHAEFFER, PROTH'Y.

By bal. due from acc't of '92.......... 108 41— 108 41
To am't charged in liabil. acc't.......... 108 41— 108 41

By filing bonds and oaths of twp. and county officials.......... 21 45
By filing constables returns and oaths thereto.......... 36 25
By filing cert. to Com's for pay of sundry court offi's, jurors etc 42 50
By filing app't of boro and twp. officers and cert. thereto.......... 28 00
By filing cert. of road & bridge view's pay & recording reports 38 20
By filing venires for dr'ng jurors.. 19 95
By recording grand jury rep'ts etc 4 50
By filing costs on inq's dead bod's 4 50
By ent'ng judg. in favor of county 7 50
By filing statement of fines and jury fees.......... 6 50
By stationery.......... 1 50
By exp. on appearance docket.......... 65
By filing dis. of prisoners under insolvent laws.......... 11 00
By filing dis. of A Huffman from reformatory.......... 1 00
By filing cert. asso. judges pay.......... 2 00
By filing orders to viewers & record'g reports of dividing elec. prec'nts, bridges, decrees and copies to election officers.......... 21 00
By filing sp'ng election returns & recording same.......... 53 60
By transmitting names of 15 justices to sec. of com.......... 3 75
By filing statem'ts Howard and Curtin townships.......... 1 50
By filing costs in habeas corpus, Gideon Kreamer.......... 3 25
By filing costs in ju'g't vs. Pat Ward, Jr.......... 3 00
By filing costs in Edith Williams to house of refuge.......... 4 00
By filing petitions for changes election places.......... 8 00
By filing general election returns and counting vote.......... 11 00
By transmitting 159 names to Sec. of Commonwealth.......... 39 75
By entering 159 names of persons voted for.......... 15 90— 381 25

To sundry orders.......... 125 00
To jury fees.......... 4 00— 129 00

Balance due.......... 252 25— 252 25

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

GEO. L. GOODHART. CR.

By 234 days office services.......... 819 00
By 34 days at appeals, delivering ballots, ship'ng booths etc.... 119 00
By Expen's delivering ballots, app'l bridge views etc.......... 31 85
By sundry expenses to and from Bellefonte.......... 76 70— 1046 55

To sundry orders.......... 925 00— 925 00

Balance due.......... 121 55— 121 55

T. F. ADAMS, CR.

By bal. from acct. of 1891.......... 103 85
To am't charged in accts. from former years..........Dr. 103 85

By 248 days office services.......... 868 00
By 39 days appeals, deli'ng booths, ballots, bridge views, etc.......... 136 50
By sundry expenses connected with above.......... 58 74— 1063 24

To sundry orders..........1063 24— 1063 24

JAMES B. STROHM CR.

Cr., by bal. from acct. of '91.......... 31 00
Dr., to am't charged in accounts from former years.......... 31 00

By 240 days office services.......... 840 00
By 19 days appeals, deliv'g ballots booths, attendance bridge letting, etc.......... 66 50
By exp's connected with above.... 28 51— 935 01

To sundry orders.......... 770 00— 770 00

Balance due.......... 165 01— 165 01

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS.

ROAD.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '92.	Collected in 1892.	Treasurer's Com.	Paid out in 1892.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1893.
Benner	$ 7 45	$ 13 68	$ 1 06	18 93	1 14
Boggs	32 57	156 63	7 63	152 63	28 94
Burnside	617 49	489 57	47 26	945 17	114 54
College		2 88			2 88
Curtin	199 76	718 65	38 56	772 68	107 17
Ferguson	46 29	4 06	2 42	48 29	
Gregg	4 34	29 86	1 71	28 61	3 85
Haines	8 74	65 33	3 28	65 53	5 26
Half Moon	27 89	5 40	1 50	29 91	1 88
Harris	18 46	127 07	6 91	138 18	44
Howard	17 47	29 75	1 34	26 81	10 07
Huston	10 49	29 43	1 83	36 51	1 49
Liberty	22 47	64 50	3 90	78 00	5 07
Marion	12 13	52 52	1 48	29 50	34 07
Miles		211 73	9 81	196 12	5 80
Patton	111 19	66 59	8 44	168 89	45
Penn		34 20	1 48	29 39	3 33
Potter	6 27	81 48	4 17	83 36	22
Rush	506 60	1795 17	109 33	2186 62	5 82
Spring	3 63	13 27	80	17 19	
Snow Shoe	202 12	567 47	36 09	721 75	11 75
Taylor	144 96	132 46	13 63	272 50	
Union	99 69	88 00	7 94	158 78	20 37
Walker	16 55	129 84	5 00	100 09	41 30
Worth	7 38	122 06	6 08	121 50	1 86
	$2123 56	$5022 69	$331 65	$6427 87	$407 70

SCHOOL.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Collected in 1892.	Treasurer's Com.	Paid out in 1892.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1893.
Benner	31 10	10 35	1 96	39 28	21
Boggs	113 31	102 66	9 35	187 07	19 55
Burnside	402 14	341 41	62 83	1256 65	
College		5 76			5 76
Curtin	11 91	69 45	33 34	648 23	19 82
Ferguson	299 27	4 45	14 39	287 77	1 56
Gregg	5 56	31 31	1 75	35 06	06
Haines	7 47	57 29	3 46	69 29	
Half Moon	46 00	7 82	2 10	42 00	9 72
Harris	13 55	138 08	7 29	143 97	
Howard		13 93			13 93
Huston	12 32	24 37	1 63	32 62	2 44
Liberty	7 55	50 25	2 65	53 00	2 15
Marion	23 42	41 50	2 17	43 41	19 34
Miles		304 07	14 08	281 70	8 29
Patton	57 18	44 38	2 98	59 58	39 00
Penn	19 09	18 44	1 79	35 74	
Potter	4 90	66 74	3 40	68 06	18
Rush		1855 54	88 15	1762 21	5 22
Spring	6 41	24 12	1 52	30 30	
Snow Shoe	11 12	547 55	35 06	528 50	
Taylor	137 33	122 44	12 92	258 35	
Union	141 53	51 63	8 63	172 67	11 86
Walker	20 20	170 24	7 01	133 19	50 24
Worth	7 21	99 28	4 01	80 19	22 29
Jones Ind.	77 57	199 71	11 18	223 60	42 50
	1956 17	5041 99	333 53	6471 84	294 12

POOR.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Collected in 1892.	Treasurer's Com.	Paid out in 1892.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1893.
Benner	2 71	3 79			6 50
Boggs	87 90	126 58	9 83	176 59	28 06
Burnside	528 09	42 53	26 75	534 97	8 90
College	3 77	72			4 49
Curtin	26 85	178 80	3 25	65 32	137 08
Ferguson	34 76	1 81	1 78	35 55	
Gregg	2 59	16 06	89	17 72	04
Haines	2 84	23 20	1 03	20 58	4 43
Half Moon	40 57	1 60	2 00	40 06	11
Harris	6 62	57 01	3 02	60 45	16
Howard	19 61	10 76	1 44	28 85	08
Huston	3 53	14 48			18 01
Liberty	9 16	24 66	1 53	30 51	1 78
Marion	6 57	41 50	91	18 27	28 89
Miles		59 01	2 65	53 06	3 30
Patton	47 87	45 27	3 07	61 33	28 74
Penn	9 18	17 63	1 27	25 47	09
Potter	10 58	60 68	3 39	67 70	17
Rush	26 87	828 20	40 62	812 42	2 03
Spring	3 64	13 54			17 18
Snow Shoe	396 82	825 37	57 76	1155 23	9 20
Taylor	6 64		33	6 64	
Union	124 24	75 65	8 85	177 00	14 04
Walker	16 91	102 03	4 85	97 07	17 02
Worth	18 87	52 29	3 33	66 62	1 21
	1437 19	2623 20	178 55	3557 41	331 49

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BOROUGH AND ROAD FUNDS ARISING FROM LIQUOR LICENSES.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Collected in 1892.	Treasurer's Com.	Paid out in 1892.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1893
Bellefonte borough		480 00	24 00	456 00	
Philipsburg "		840 00	42 00	798 00	
Centre Hall "		120 00	6 00	114 00	
Howard "		120 00	6 00	114 00	
Millheim "		120 00	6 00	114 00	
Boggs township		60 00	3 00	57 00	
Gregg "		60 00	3 00	57 00	
Potter "		60 00	3 00	57 00	
Penn "			3 00	57 00	
Snow Shoe twp			6 00	114 00	
Walker twp			3 00	57 00	
			105 00	1995 00	

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year 1892, and order the same to be published.

G. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM, } COMMISSIONERS.

ATTEST, R F HUNTER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts upon which the above statement is based, and find it correct.

J. B. MITCHELL,
E. H. CARR,
S. T. GRAY, } AUDITORS.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris.
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell.

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McMannus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

But whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister. Mark 10-43.

And whosoever of you will be the chiefest shall be servant of all. Mark 10-44.

For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many. 10-45.

South Carolina.

A liquor law has been passed by the South Carolina legislature which, it is safe to say, resembles no piece of legislation that was ever before enacted. The legislature was elected to pass a prohibitory law, but instead has made arrangements for the State itself to go into the liquor business. All of the present saloons are to be abolished, and sale of liquor in club rooms or other places of amusement is prohibited. State dispensaries are then to be established, ten in Charleston, three in Richmond and one each in the other counties of the State. A State commissioner is then to purchase liquors, giving preference to the breweries and manufactories of the State, which shall be tested for their purity by the State chemist and then distributed to the dispensaries. Liquor is to be sold in packages which are not to be opened on the premises. The county dispenser shall sell only to those whom he personally knows, and who are not minors or intoxicated. If the applicant is unknown the endorsement of a reliable person must be secured. Severe penalties are provided for violations of the act, and counties or towns which now have prohibition are excepted from its operation. In so far as the act is prohibitory it is worthy of commendation. One saloon to a county is a pretty good sweep of prohibition, but that saloon, even though run by the State, would much better be abolished also.—[Chicago Advance.

A Public Enemy.

The saloon has nothing to commend it. Its social feature is a cheat and a delusion. It is a curse, and nothing but a curse. It is inimical to our best interests. It wars against the home, and the church, and the community. It blights and curses all who follow it as a means of living, all who patronize it as a pleasure resort, and all who frequent it for the gratification of tastes which it has created and developed. It deserves no recognition from the order-loving and the man-loving. It should be legislated out of existence. It should be hated, despised, and spurned by all who feel its demoralizing effects. The State should declare it a foe to good citizenship. The church should anathematize it. We would have better politics, safer homes, purer civilization, more orderly society, and more frequent revivals of religion, if it was buried beyond the power of resurrection.—[Presbyterian Observer.

A Congregational conference in Massachusetts recommends that temperance prayer-meetings be held, not spasmodically but regularly, to be regarded as much a matter of course as the missionary meetings.

Intemperance cannot be cured by legislation or by sermons. The rumseller is the root of all evil, and, until it is made a crime to sell intoxicating beverages, intemperance will continue to exist.—[Wendell Phillips.

The English syndicate of breweries sold in 1892, 459,471 barrels of beer as compared with 300,379 from the same plant in 1887, and 431,241 last year. How long, at this rate, will it take license, high or low, to "restrict" the business out of existence?

Dr. B. W. Richardson humorously warns any young medical man against seeking a livelihood in a certain place where every man, woman and child was a total abstainer. "Even if he be a good surgeon to boot," says the doctor, "he will also fail, for these wretched teetotallers not only shirk accidents, but when wounded, heal so fast there is neither pleasure nor profit after the first skillful dressing."

Temperance And The Church.

BY GENERAL NEAL DOW.

I believe it is no secret that in the view of temperance workers the church as a whole manifests a spirit of indifference, if not unfriendliness, to the anti-saloon agitation. A little incident has occurred within a week or two which clearly illustrates this point as we regard it.

One of our leading religious papers had a paragraph devoted to the late election in Great Britain, in which was recorded the fact that the Liberal party had turned out the Tories by the small majority of forty votes. Mr. Gladstone, being reinstated as Premier, has not yet brought forward his Home Rule bill for Ireland, upon which a great contest will be fought in Parliament and in the press. That's all of it.

Now what did this leading religious paper omit? Was the omission an accident or was it by design? Let us see.

In 1853, by seven gentlemen of Manchester, a prohibition society was formed by the name of The United Kingdom Alliance for the Immediate Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. This society increased rapidly in numbers, wealth and influence, constantly making inroads upon the saloons, until it has become a terror to the whole body of distillers, brewers and grog-shop men. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the president of the society, is its able influential Parliamentary leader. He has compelled a division many times in the House of Commons on the question of local option and the direct popular vote, obtaining an increased vote every time, the last two divisions showing a majority of votes.

This society has spent a great deal of money in this agitation, the amount often being more than $120,000 annually. It has a great many able, prominent, devoted men and women in its membership and management. It has a great many agents constantly in the field holding public meetings all over the country educating public opinion. It has many warm, earnest friends, high in position in church and state and in society. It allows no election to the Commons to pass without an interview of a deputation with every doubtful candidate—who is told plainly that their votes can be had only by an engagement to support their measure.

At the last election they were as active and earnest in the canvass as the liquor men were, but they have the great joy of counting a majority of the elected members pledged to their support, including Mr. Gladstone himself, than whom there is no man living who has done so much to multiply and spread abroad through the country temptations and facilities for increasing intemperance among the people. He has always been an un-friend to the purpose of Alliance, being committed to the proposal of giving compensation to every liquor trade whose business should be interrupted by a law seeking that end. Compensation, if enacted into a law, would have put an end to all temperance agitation for many years, because progress in it would have been effectually blocked. Now, Mr. Gladstone has agreed to the proposition of the Alliance and no compensation!

I wonder if this grand triumph of the temperance men and women of the United Kingdom on this question of vast importance was not worthy of the notice of a leading religious paper in this country. The New York *Tribune* devotes a well-written article to it. Canon Wilberforce characterized the attitude of the church toward the temperance question as one of "abominable indifference."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—There is one thing plainly evident and that is that Hon. James Schofield does not intend being a drone in the Legislative bee hive. He has already introduced several important bills in the house among which is one for a new fence law, and one lengthening the term of office for tax collectors from one to three years. The first named bill has already been favorably reported from the committee and the latter meets the hearty approval of the most prominent law-makers in Harrisburg. We wish Mr. Schofield success in his law-making schemes.

Died.—At Roland, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1893, Mrs. Mary Neff, aged 77 years. She was the widow of Benjamin Neff and mother of Joseph L. Neff, the well known auctioneer. She was an earnest christian and a devout member of the Methodist church. She leaves three children namely: Joseph, Thomas, and Elizabeth. The funeral took place on Thursday at one o'clock.

—We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of John Dawson. Years ago he was one of the healthiest men in our town, always in a good humor, always had a pleasant word for everybody. He is a baker by trade and a good one. He left the town several years ago and is now located at Mill Hall, Clinton county. We hope that he may be speedily restored to health.

—Mr. L. B. McEntire, of Fillmore, has lately been visiting the family of his son, Dr. O. W. McEntire, of Howard. Dr. McEntire is building up a large practice at Howard for the reason that he is one of the best physicians in the county, always meets with success in the treatment of diseases where success is within the range of human possibility.

Musical College.—The Spring Term opens May 1st., in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. Vol. 24 No. 5-3t.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

Annexation to the United States Desired.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI IS DEPOSED.

An Attempt to Disfranchise the White Residents the Cause of the Revolt. The Provisional Recognized by Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine arrived at this port at 2 o'clock Saturday morning with the news of a revolution at Honolulu. The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the Government of Hawaii, and the United States marines have been landed. A provisional government has been established and a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, came in on the Claudine en route to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The first intimation of trouble came on January 15, when the queen tried to get the cabinet to sign a new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners, and put the government in the hands of the native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. There was a public meeting in front of the palace.

The queen announced the failure of her plans, and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening citizens met and formed a committee of public safety. On Jan. 16 a mass meeting was held in the armory.

At about 5 o'clock p. m. the United States steamship Boston landed 300 men, fully armed. They marched to the office of the consul general of the United States.

All day on Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the tension. The committee in the meantime was not idle, being incessantly occupied completing its organization and completing the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of the provisional government and its protection by armed forces.

The provisional government and the cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally retired to her country residence, her troops surrendered, and the government was in the hands of the foreigners.

Washington, Jan. 31.—There are some important developments in the Hawaiian situation. First, it is pretty clearly understood that the administration is not in any way lukewarm in the matter, as was at first supposed. Secondly, the action of the commander of the Boston, against which Great Britain is about to file a formal protest, has received the official approval of the president and his cabinet. The sentiment in favor of annexing is rapidly extending. Several members of the cabinet have expressed themselves as being in favor of accepting the proposition, but as the action necessary to accomplish annexation must come as well from the legislative as the executive branch of the government, these declarations do not in themselves amount to more than expressions of opinion of private citizens.

In the senate there is a distinctively American feeling on the Hawaiian question which is not confined to any party. There can be no doubt that the majority of the members of the foreign relations committee look with favor upon the establishment of American domination on the islands, but in just what shape is a matter of detail that has not yet been considered.

The general sentiment among the members of the house seems to be that the United States should annex the Hawaiian islands now that it has been invited to do so, but there are exceptions to this view.

The Britith government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii.

San Francisco, Jan. 31. — Hawaiian Comimssioner Thurston before departing for Washington said: "France had not interfered with the United States consul general before we left, having formally recognized the provisional government. The wording of the acknowledgements of some of the leading powers is as follows:

"The German consul says: 'I shall do all in my power to further and support the provisional government.' The Austrian consul's reply is couched in precisely the same language.

"The Italian consul says: 'Your request of recognition as de facto government of Hawaiian islands received. I have the honor to say that I comply with the above request.'

"The consul for Russia says: 'I take pleasure to recognize the provisional government of Hawaii.'

"The consul general of the Netherlands says: 'I take pleasure in assuring the gentlemen of the executive council that I cordially extend to them my full assent to their claim for recognition.'

Mr. Carnegie's Statement.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—Mr. Carnegie gave out a statement to the press here yesterday, in which he says that he still holds a majority of the shares of the Carnegie company, but that if he desired to remove the officers of that concern he could not do so, as they were elected for a year; that Mr. Frick's management shows him to be one of the foremost managers of the world, and that he would not exchange him for any manager that he knew of.

Ex-Governor Thayer's Poverty.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—Ex-Governor Thayer, who created such a great sensation two years ago by refusing to allow Governor Boyd to take possession of the office, is being sheltered by a poor soldier in the suburbs of Lincoln. All his wealthy political friends turned against him after his exit from office, and he is penniless.

1893 FEBRUARY. 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter 8 3:11 p.m. | New Moon 16 11:16 a.m.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Virulent smallpox has broken out near Ann Arbor, Mich., among recently arrived immigrants.

The Connecticut house refused to ratify the nomination of Professor Baldwin, of New Haven, as associate justice of the supreme court of errors.

Judge John Martin was elected by the Populists and Democrats of Kansas to succeed Bishop Perkins in the national senate. The Republican house will contest the election.

The president and all the members of his cabinet had a large group photograph taken at Gilbert's studio in Washington yesterday preparatory to their official separation in a little over five weeks time.

Friday, Jan. 27.

In the Illinois legislature a bill was introduced to repeal the compulsory education law.

The Idaho house passed a bill amending the election laws so as to relieve disabilities of members of the Mormon church.

For an assault on his 12-year-old daughter A. A. Hall was sentenced, at Franklin, Tex., to thirty-five years' imprisonment.

Another attempt to bring to an end the long strike, or lockout, in the cotton mills of Lancashire, England, has ended fruitlessly.

Professor Rudolph, an ex-Catholic priest, was mobbed at Lafayette, Ind., while lecturing on "Why I Left the Romish Church." Though twenty shots were fired no one was hit.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

In a tenement fire in Brooklyn Max Solomon, his wife and two little children were fatally burned.

Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, will succeed John G. Carlisle as United States senator from Kentucky.

Miss Sarah Whitaker, aged 58, threw herself from a third story window in Philadelphia while temporarily insane and was instantly killed.

Thomas Brown, who fatally shot Jack Robinson while disputing over a game of crap at Ebervale, Pa., Monday night, was captured at Niagara Falls.

An explosion took place in a coal mine at Tokod, in Hungary, in which it was supposed, at first, that 300 miners perished. Subsequently fifty seven were taken out alive, but the rest perished.

Monday, January 30.

Boston is taking subscriptions for a monument to Phillips Brooks.

Detective Lowenstein, of Cincinnati O., is dead, and his former mistress is held for his murder.

Nebraska's legislature will probe the frauds back of Lincoln's Capital National Bank failure.

Dr. Dvorak, the noted composer, has written in New York his first symphony of American production.

A ledge of lithogpaphic stone sufficient to supply the world for 500 years has been discovered near St. Louis, Mo.

The accidental explosion of about 250 pounds of dynamite at McAdoy, Ala., blew to atoms George Williams and James Parson.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

W. Holt Page, city collector of Norfolk, Va., died in Richmond yesterday.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is seriously ill. It is thought to be the beginning of the end.

John C. Bullitt, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, is mentioned for secretary of the interior in Cleveland's cabinet.

Prussian socialists succeeded in prevailing on 1,500 government employes in the small arms factory at Buda Pesth to strike.

Deputies Deroulede and Pinchon, of the French chamber, fought a duel with swords yesterday. Pinchon was wounded seriously in the ribs and Deroulede's arm was scratched.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The boiler of a locomotive at Fort Scott, Kan., exploded yesterday, injuring two men.

William B. Waring, a New York lawyer, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by shooting.

A number of prominent society ladies of Cattletsburg, Ky., have been indicted by the grand jury for playing pedro for prizes.

Three schools in Milwaukee have been closed on account of sewer gas, depriving 2,000 children of educational advantages.

John Keninston and his 16-year-old son were burned to death by the destruction of a barn near Newburyport, Mass., in which they were sleeping.

Government receipt from custom dues during the month of January aggregated more than $21,000,000, being the largest for any one month since January, 1891.

In discussing the queen's speech in the British house of commons Arthur Balfour charged the present government with releasing dynamiters from prison for political effect. Mr. Gladstone indignantly denied the imputation.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—The Philadelphia market was active today. Lehigh Valley broke from 60¾ to 60¼, but recovered nearly all of the loss before the close. Pennsylvania opened ½ per cent. higher at 55¼, but went off again to 55 later in the day. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	60¾	Reading g. m. 4s	84¼
N. Pacific com	17⅝	Reading 1st pf. 5s	76½
N. Pacific pref	48	Reading 2d pf. 5s	67¾
Pennsylvania	55	Reading 3d pf. 5s	60¾
Reading	25⅝	H. & B. T. com	38¾
Lehigh Nav	53¾	H. & B. T. pref	54½
St. Paul	81	W. N. Y. & Pa	7

General Markets.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31. — Flour — Winter superfine, $2@2.20; do. extras, $2.30@2.75; No; 2 winter family, $2.75@3.15; Pennsylvania roller straight, $3.50@3.75; western winter, clear, $3.25@3.60; do. do., straight, $3.60@3.90; winter patent, $4@4.30; Minnesota, clear, $3@3.50; do. straight, $3.75@4.25; do. patent, $4.25@4.60; do. favorite brands, higher. Rye flour, $3.25@3.30 per barrel.

Wheat—Dull, lower, with 76½c. bid and 76¾c. asked for January; 76½c. bid and 76¾c. asked for February; 77⅝c. bid and 78c. asked for March; 79¼c. bid and 79⅝c. asked for April.

Corn—Quiet, easier, with 52¾c. bid and 53c. asked for January; 51¾c. bid and 52c. asked for February; 51⅝c. bid and 51⅞c. asked for March; 51⅝c. bid and 51⅞c. asked for April.

Oats—Dull, weak, with 42¼c. bid and 42¾c. asked for January; 41c. bid and 41¼c. asked for February; 41c. bid and 41¼c. asked for March; 41¼c. bid and 41¾c. asked for April.

Beef—Firm, quiet; extra mess, $9@9.50; family, $12@13.50.

Pork—Quiet, strong; new mess, $21; old mess, $19.50@20; extra prime, nominal.

Lard—Quiet, easier; steam rendered, $12.

Eggs—Quiet, firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 34c.; western, 34c.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat easy. Corn easy; white and yellow corn, by sample, 52@53c. Oats inactive. Rye quiet, firm. Hay firm, steady; good to choice timothy, $15.50@16.50. Cotton nominal; middling, 9⅛c. Provisions quiet. Butter quiet;

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used ST. JACOBS OIL; effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

Little Rapids, Wis.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured her in four hours.

CARL SCHEIBE.

A BOOM TO ANNEXATION

English Opposition Stiffens the Sentiment In Official Circles.

THE LION HAS NOT ROARED.

His Growl Is Expected at Any Moment, Though, Despite an Assurance From London That It Will Not Be Necessary to Protest.

Washington Feb. 1.—It is stated that the report that a protest of England against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States would be presented to Uncle Sam's officials was premature. It was said at the state department that it had not been received and there was no intimation that it would come, but the opinion prevailed that it might be expected at any time. It is admitted that England objects to the annexation proposition, but it is not known what steps she proposes to take in the event of such an act on the part of the United States.

There was a long conference at the state department between Secretary Foster, Senators Chandler and Dolph, and Representative Blount, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, relative to the Hawaiian situation. Secretary Foster is not inclined to commit himself on the subject at this time, as he prefers to wait and hear from the Hawaiian commissioners en route to Washington.

He is said to be averse to conducting the negotiations, as he is in the midst of his preparations to go to Paris next week as counsel in the Behring sea dispute. He anticipates that the discussion over the Hawaiian question will be prolonged, and he has no desire to relinquish his connection with the Behring sea case to remain here and conduct the negotiations in connection with the annexation problem.

Annexation Sentiment Growing.

Senator Chandler says he called upon the secretary of state to get some information bearing on the Hawaiian question to assist him in defending the resolution providing for annexation which he introduced in the senate.

There is a disposition at the state department, and also among members of the committees on foreign affairs in both houses of congress, to delay any positive action until there is some official proposition before the government for consideration. At present there is nothing pending except the reports that have come in an indirect way.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of annexation, and that feeling has been strengthened in view of the fact that England objects.

Lord Rosebery's statement to the Hawaiian charge at London yesterday that England, France and Germany would protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States is believed to have good foundation only so far as England is concerned. The interests of France and Germany in that country are not of sufficient importance to warrant either of them in proceeding even so far as a protest against the political absorption of the islands by the United States in case it was deemed best by this country to take that action.

Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian representative here, expects England to protest, and to protest vigorously. He thinks that there will be a concentration at Honolulu as rapidly as possible of the naval forces of England now in the Pacific for the purpose of making a demonstration. But it is not probable, in the opinion of Dr. Smith, that this will affect the sentiment of the people in any way.

The Commercial Interests.

The commercial interests of Hawaii are practically all with the United States, and, although the sympathies of the native population under the influence of the members of the royal family are undoubtedly with the English, still the property interest of the island will eventually control its destiny. That interest is in favor of political incorporation with the United States.

In congress the situation continues to be privately discussed by members. Mr. Harmer (Rep., Penn.), a member of the house foreign affairs committee, said:

"I approve of the steps already taken by the representatives of the United States at Honolulu, as it has prevented the government of Great Britain from assuming a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in absolute possession in the near future. If to avoid this we were compelled to accept the proposition for annexation at once, I would favor it. Our government should look to its own interests first, which Great Britain never fails to do.

"No European power should be allowed to seize Hawaii at any time, and especially while the representatives are begging at our doors for annexation.

"It is claimed that no international treaty would be violated by annexation. France and Great Britain recognized the independence of the islands in 1843, and subsequently the United States.

"Much will depend upon the development of the next few days, but I believe with careful consideration, keeping American interests constantly in view, we shall reach a conclusion which will be satisfactory to the people of our country."

Marines For Hawaii.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—It is reported here, but cannot be confirmed, that the steamer Mariposa, which leaves for the Hawaiian Islands next Friday, will carry several hundred United States marines from Mare island to serve in an emergency at Honolulu.

The Mariposa is very swift and makes the trip in 6½ days. She will beat the Claudine, which sails Wednesday, but will take eight days on the voyage.

It is also said Claus Spreckels has offered the steamer Zelandia to the government for transport duty. She used to be on the island service, but has been idle for nine months. Recently $40,000 was spent in repairing her engines.

M'CLELLAN'S GREAT MISTAKE.

How Richmond Could Have Been Taken And The Rebellion Put Down.

A batch of manuscript belonging to the late cavalry officer, General J. Irwin Gregg, formerly of Lewisburg, Pa., has been found and has created a sensation among Grand Army men. It includes a copy of the report of the then Colonel Gregg to General McClellan when the latter commanded the Army of the Potomac.

Colodel Gregg was detailed as commander of the McClellan outposts, and while occupying that position discovered that General Johnston, of the rebel army, was moving on McClellan's flank. He reported the movement to McClellan at once, but the latter could not be convinced of the accuracy of Gregg's report and did not take the necessary precautions.

Three days after Gregg submitted his report McClellan found out to his sorrow that his subordinate officer was correct. Johnston suddenly attacked the Union forces on their flank, and McClellan was forced to retreat. The celebrated seven days' fighting on the Peninsula ensued, the southerners pursuing our army to the James river, where the hard fought battle of Malvern Hill followed. McClellan was relieved, and Pope, who was placed in command, met Johnston at Bull Run and was fearfully routed. It is contended that had General McClellan taken the advice of Gregg when the latter first reported Johnston's contemplated move on the flank of the Union forces, Richmond could have been taken and the backbone of the rebellion broken.

THE SHAH.

The smallest detail is submitted to the shah and is not decided except upon his authority. His ministers disavow all initiative and tremble at any executive responsibility. Imperious, diligent and fairly just, the shah is in his own person the sole arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with a curiosity that requires to be constantly appeased, and his attention, both to foreign and domestic politics is constant and unremitting. There is a consensus of opinion that he is the most competent man in the country and the best ruler that it can produce.

Nor will any one deny him the possession of patriotism and of a genuine interest in the welfare of the nation. It is no mean criterion of the strength and also of the general popularity of the shah that he is the first Persian monarch who has ventured to leave his dominions and travel in foreign and infidel lands, not as a conqueror at the head of an army, but as a friendly visitor, if not as a volunteer tourist.—" "Persia and the Persian Question."

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells one

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD,

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO,

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Telephone connection.

ap15-1y

Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.

23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

MISSING LINKS.

A Maine woman conducts a large foundry and engine works at Dunkirk, N. Y.

A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is 26 years old.

In South America there is a race of cats to which "meowing" is an unlearned accomplishment.

While there are now 1,000,000 Hebrews in the United States, there are over 5,000,000 in Russia.

A man down in Georgia has built a number of houses which are occupied by widows free of rent.

The maintenance of the sultan harem costs Turkey 30,000,000 gold roubles yearly, or $15,000,000.

A Connecticut scientist calculates that there are 43,560,000 mosquito larvæ in an acre of swamp land.

A 14-year-old boy at San Jose, Cal., thrashed his father because he ordered him to bring in some hay.

A blacksmith's tools of the present day are almost identical with those used in the same trade over 300 years ago.

The Presbyterians are about to establish a college in Salt Lake City, and have purchased a site of 100 acres.

A thimble is really etymologically considered only a "thumb belt," the original thimbles having been worn on the thumb.

In the expenditure of money for educational purposes direct from the treasury Kentucky is the third state in the union.

In England there are 30,000 miles of telegraph lines. The number of messages received in London last year was 6,000,000.

The British ship Berean, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

The registrar general's returns show that for every 100 death in English country districts there are 120 deaths in the towns.

It would take forty years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

A Boston writer has figured up that heaven contains 1,800,000,000 souls, agninst a population in hades of 175,000,000,000.

One million three hundred thousand pounds worth of pickles and sauces are exported from England to other countries yearly.

Professor A. W. Vogel, a Berlin chemist, claims to have discovered a system of reproducing natural colors in photography.

The German and Austrian Aldine society has erected 410 taverns in the mountains where students can board at reduced rates.

The well that prompted Samuel Woodworth to write "The Old Oaken Bucket," is still kept in good condition at Scituate, Mass.

Jewelers report that gold dollars are extremely scarce, and many other persons note a similarity in the silver and paper varieties.

If at the table a little salt is spilt between two people, the way to prevent a quarrel is for each to take a pinch and throw it over his left shoulder.

The Chinese razor has the shape of an isosceles triangle. It is made of rude steel and many of them are pounded up from worn-out horseshoes.

An interesting literary relic has just been unearthed by the London Johnson club, viz., an original copy of the sale catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library.

A man at Kings Mountain, N. C., has a Jersey heifer, 19 months old, that has never had a calf, but gives about one and a half gallons of milk a day.

It is interesting to note that of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 316,000 were granted at the request of wives.

The mortality among cattle at sea resulting from cruelty, want of water, etc., was formerly stated at 16 per cent, while at the present time it is 1 per cent.

One of the flourishing industries in Cairo, Egypt, is the manufacture of paint from mummies. The mummies are ground to powder and the powder is mixed with oil.

A list of musical compositions by women from 1675 to 1885 includes fifty-five serious operas, fifty-three comic operas and two oratorios, besides a few cantatas, ballads, etc.

A "Defense of Cain," intended to show that Cain was a much abused person, has just been published. Almost any man can get sympathy nowadays if he is bad enough.

A young man in Texas started to town the other day to get a marriage license, but the clerk had sold out. He invested in a pair of shoes and went home perfectly happy.

Frau Probsti, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaria, at the age of 41. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland no fewer than 2,788,000 acres of woodland. Notwithstanding this fact, timber to the value of £16,000,000 is annually imported into the country.

Few families can show a record like that of the Gross family of Richmond, Ind. There are six brothers and five sisters of the family, and there has not been a death among them for fifty years.

Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, a botanist, recently discovered the largest flower on record in the Phillippine islands. It was nearly a yard in diameter and weighed more than twenty-two pounds.

The largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the Glasgow university at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half and has a pendulum weighing 300 pounds.

The nebula in Orion is a fine telescopic object now. The great black space in this nebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal-hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe.

Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter which is worth £20,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned bythe Empress Frederick is estimated at £35,000.

There are nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the United States. And yet the time is easily within the memory of middle-aged men when the total railway mileage of the country was less than 10,000 miles.

It appears that there are now in the state of Louisiana 250 lepers, thirty of whom are in the city of New Orleans; that most of them have inherited the dreadful disease and that but few of them are isolated from the rest of the community.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, has discovered enormous saltpeter beds between Mount Kilima-Njario and the volcano Donjo Ngai. The whole great territory between Kilima-Njaro and Donjo Ngai is reputed to be one great saltpeter bed.

A Colorado judge states that by the use of certain chemicals it is possible to remove the words of a letter and substitute others without detection even under a microscope. Experts in a recent case actually made one test in the judge's court.

A woman in Dexter, Me., who became a convert to the faith cure belief six months ago, put away her false teeth, confident that new ones would sprout naturally. Since she cut her store teeth, however, she has felt no others gumming along.

"I will use it and no other." Mrs. Nellie Bromer, Passaic, N. J., uses this emphatic language. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my house three years and would not be without it. It cured my cough which I had for months. I will always use it and no other."

A CENTURY'S CHANGES.

It is interesting to remember that the present year not only marks the passage of a century from the terrible year in which the revolt of France from the abuses of monarchy and privilege went to the extreme of red republicanism, but that it is 100 years ago since the convention threw a terrible defiance into the teeth of the European monarchies by sentencing Louis XVI. to death. "Ninety-three," the year of "the Terror," celebrated by Hugo, found its keynote in its beginning by that fearful denial of the sacredness of kings, which had before been one of the fundamental dogmas of the European system. It is instructive that the exact circuit of a century since the destruction of the old monarchy finds the latest republic struggling for existence on account of the corruption and financial dishonesty that has been sapping its vitals.

France has sounded the gamut of all the forms of government twice over, in the intervening century. First the Reign of Terror held its sway until its excesses started the reaction, first to the Directory, then to the Consulate, and finally the backward swing under the guidance of Napoleonic genius landed in the empire. The breakdown of that brilliant but exhausting career furnished the opportunity for the restoration of the Bourbons. When Charles X. tried to restore the old system of absolutism, the swing of the pendulum turned the other way. First the Orleans, or republican monarchy; then the brief second republic; then the second empire with its cheap imitations of the elder glories; and after them the republic which has endured longer than any of the forms of government adopted since 1793. Whatever may be the outcome of the present crisis, it may be relied upon that as the first republic never failed to leave its impress even on subsequent monarchies or empires, the effect of the second republic will not be lost, though it should be overthrown by the vices of its leaders.

Another point is worth noticing. The immediate cause of the downfall of the old Bourbon monarchy was that the peasantry were so utterly eaten up and impoverished under the aristocratic system that they could not even yield the taxes necessary to support the monarchy. One hundred years later the republic was threatened because the peasants and shopkeepers have become so prosperous that they could be swindled out of immense sums by the combination of unscrupulous financiers with corrupt politicians. The results of the Revolution are nowhere more apparent than in the great change of the French lower classes from abject poverty under the old monarchy to immense collective wealth after the Revolution has exerted its influence for a century.

The other great lesson should not be lost sight of by advocates of republicanism. It is the greed and dishonesty of unscrupulous wealth, of stock-jobbers, of contractors and of speculators that has ruined every republic from Athens to France. It will do no harm for this republic to lay that lesson to heart as well as France.

JUST MARRIED.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first five years sometimes it don't hold good. When Charlie comes home to you grounty and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KINDTHAT CURES."

WIT AND HUMOR.

THEY WERE QUIETLY WEDDED.

When Ethelbert and Angeline in matrimony paired,
"Twas a very quiet wedding," so the papers all declared;
But their subsequent divorce suit made such loud and awful sound
That it roused up all the neighborhood for sixty miles around.
—Indianapolis Journal.

The old maid is always ready for the question.—*Aurora Post.*

The "Hammock Song" is the latest. It's bound to be popular. It has such a swing to it.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The man who "has the pull" at a picnic is generally the thoughtful chap who has brought a flask.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The bad boy who goes fishing on a Sunday catches more than the good little boy who chooses another day.—*Davenport Democrat.*

"I wonder how Cholly and Miss Budd came to be so well acquainted?" "Why, I believe they both go to the same tailor."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Bootblack—"Shine, sir?" Gentleman (impatiently)—"Cannot you see that my boots are blacked?" Bootblack—"Y-e-s, but it's bad job. Guess you did it y'rself."—*Good News.*

"Miss Budd's heart is like a volume in a circulating library." "How is that?" "Not to be kept longer than two weeks."—*Harper's Bazar.*

It makes no difference how ambitious a man may be to excel; at this season he can endure being "thrown into the shade."—*Boston Courier.*

It often happens that a fellow who "won't go home till morning" can't go home then until somebody pays a fine for him.—*Binghamton Republican.*

To show that the flannel shirt is respected it is only necessary to remark that it is handed down from sire to son after it is washed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering the troubles over labor in all parts of the country, maybe the tramp is instinctively wise in having nothing to do with it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Marian—"Which would you rather be—independently rich or happily married?" Lillian—"Independently rich, for then I should get happily married."—*N. Y. Press.*

Fangle—O, there are no masters of the art of writing fiction nowadays." Cumso—"You are not reading this year's circus posters evidently."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miss Scadds—"Do you think Mr. Callow is a good conversationalist?" Miss Munn—"Oh, yes! Why, the dear fellow can say 'Weally now' with fifty-two different inflections."—*Puck.*

She—"If you love me as you say you do you would not hesitate to ask papa." He—"Darling, that is my very reason. You are not the beneficiary under my present insurance policy."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Employer—"What do you do with your Saturday half-holiday?" Clerk—"O, I have a good time thinking where I would go and what fun I would have if it were a whole holiday."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Mrs. Gadder—"Have you seen Mrs. Hemphill since her husband eloped with the cook!" Mrs. De Gush—"Yes, she doesn't care; she was going to give the cook notice anyway."—*Brooklyn Life.*

She (to Cousin George, who has just returned from the tropics)—"O George, dear, how kind of you to bring me this dear little monkey! How thoughtful you are! But—but it is just like you!"—*Funny Folks.*

"It seems to me that young Tony Knob in the drawing room is a long time saying 'Good night.' The cable cars have already stopped." "He can't go, pa. Sister's sitting on him."—*Kansas City Journal.*

"No," said Miss Ferula, "I'm not much of a speller myself, I must admit; but then, you know, I've been a teacher nearly all my life, and I've never had any time to teach myself."

AN ENEMY BAFFLED.

There is an enemy with whom thousands are familiar all their lives, because they are born with a tendency to billiousness. With this enemy they are constantly battling with ineffectual weapons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will baffle it. Mere purgatives will not reform a disordered condition of the liver indicated, not by constipation alone, but also by sick headaches, yellowness of the skin and eye balls, nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness, more particularly upon pressure on the right side, upon and below the short ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which gripe and weaken the intestines, and substitute this world-famous anti-billious cordial, which likewise removes malarial, stomachic and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness. As a laxative of the bowels, painless but effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and the ability to digest, and possesses the additional advantage of a standard tonic.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories, jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

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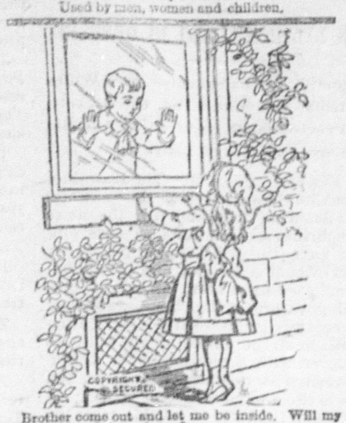

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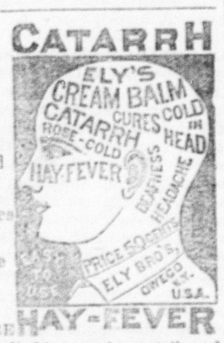

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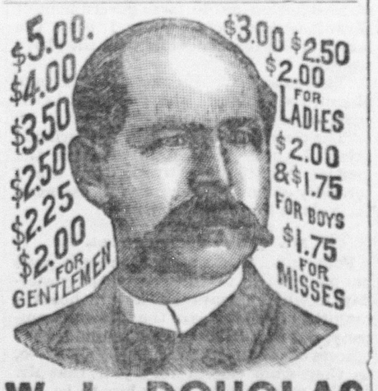

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BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

BY GEORGE R. STOTT.

Another prominent figure, among those who have helped to make American history, has departed, perhaps never to be duplicated. Benjamin Franklin Butler suddenly closed his eyes in death last week, in the city of Washington.

Politically, Mr. Butler has been almost everything that a politician could be—a Democrat, a Republican, again a Democrat, and a Greenbacker. And always a stalwart of the stalwarts in which ever political organization he happened to be.

In his lifetime he had more friends and more enemies than perhaps any other man.

Before the war he was what was termed a Southern Democrat living at the North. And at the outbreak of the rebellion he gave himself unreservedly to the cause of of the Union and rendered services that will never be forgotten. As a general he did not amount to much; and as the war progressed and called for generals able to handle immense armies he grew smaller instead of larger.

He was a keen, able lawyer, with ambition to be somebody and willing to work night and day to accomplish his purpose. He was always frank and spoke to the point. What he wanted he asked for in unmistakeable language.

In 1861 he was the talk of the Union, and but few people at the North at that time had any thought but that he would reach the Presidency.

After the capture of New Orleans he was the most hated man of any of the Union generals. But, with all his faults, he was for a time the right man in the right place. In that peculiar city he accomplished the feat of bringing order out of chaos: he made the rich support the poor, and compelled the foreign element to respect the American flag. He checked the yellow fever, and forced the reckless portion of the female population to exercise self-respect and self-restraint even in the presence of Northern soldiers. It is claimed that his removal was brought about by Louis Napoleon, who took umbrage at Gen. Butler's treatment of French citizens.

Mr. Butler was a born fighter, and never appeared to be happy unless engaged in a dispute with somebody or something. But the people liked him for those very qualities, and in the North, at least, they were always ready to forgive him for any mistakes that he made. As a civil ruler, in times of war, he has had few superiors, and history will testify to his success in administering the government of Baltimore and of New Orleans, even though it cannot jusitfy all his acts therein.

He was a strange mixture of democracy and aristocracy—a man of the people, who prided himself in enjoying all the luxuries that wealth could buy.

In 1863 Mr. Butler attempted to make a speech in the City Hall Park, and the "roughs" of this city had made up their minds that he should not speak. A platform had been built, on which the speakers and a few of their friends and the representatives of the press were standing, it faced the City Hall steps. Hundreds of the worst element of New York were standing on the steps and seated on the window sills. Their game was to blow down Gen. Butler and thus prevent his speaking. Being one of those who was on the stand I had a good opportunity to look into the faces of about the worst mob that ever congregatad in this city. For hours they kept up their howls when ever Mr. Butler attempted to speak.

In front of the stand stood that plucky and determined man, Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, and whenever the crowd attempted to take possession of the stand he ordered his men to drive them back. You ought to have seen the power of clubs.

During a lull one of the gang threw an apple at Mr. Butler, which he caught, and taking a knife out of his pocket deliberately peeled and ate it. It was about the coolest thing I ever saw a man do under exciting circumstances.

"Cat-calls" were the order of the occasion. One loafer called out "You hung a man at New Orleans." Butler's reply was: "Yes, and he was a better man than you!" To make a long story short Gen. Butler had to make his speech to the reporters in the end. I may here say that I will recollect two other men who were on the stand—Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Amos Cummings; the latter is now a member of Congress from this city.

Shortly after this occurrence Mr. Butler had the pleasure of coming to New York with full authority from the National Government to see that the anti-Union element of this city behaved themselves on election day—which they did; for if they did not love Gen. Butler they feared him.

The next time it was my good fortune to see Mr. Butler was in the campaign of 1884, at Philadelphia. Mr. St. John made a speech in a hall on one side of the street and Mr. Butler in a hall on the other side close by. After the meeting we found out that we were all staying at the same hotel.

At that time I had a very pleasnt conversation with the noted New Englander.

I shall always admire General Butler for one thing: He discovered that the colored slaves of the South were "contraband of war." That was a great discovery at that time, and settled the much vexed question, "What shall we do with Sambo?" After that runaway slaves were not given back to their masters.

The last time I looked into the face of Mr. Butler was a few years ago at Lowell, Mass. But it was not the "Ben Butler" of 1861 nor even the Butler of 1884 that I saw. Age had made sad inroads upon him. His walk was unsteady and the stern look he had worn in the old days had passed away.

Benjamin F. Butler is dead. The man who was criticised in print from one end of the world to the other has stepped from time to eternity. But he will not be forgotten. He possessed too much brain power and determination to be lost in history.

He was not a Linoln, not a Grant, not a Greeley, not a Wilson, nor a Summer; but he was the *only* Butler—a unique and strange character. Fearless and unyielding, he played well his part during the war for the Union, and cared very little whether he was called "Spoon Butler" or General Butler. To his family and friends he was kindness itself; but to his enemies he was a whip with knots tied in the lash.

Politically I had very little respect for him, as he was a weather-cock; but as one who did his best to put down the rebellion and make the flag of his country respected I shall long cherish his memory.

Soon he will be sleeping quietly in his new home in a New England cemetery.

He lived a life of turmoil and activity, and died in the harness.

As one by one the brave defenders of the Union go to their last resting place I feel sad. They lived and labored in times that tried men's souls. They fought a good fight for a righteous cause, and I am glad to say a few kind truthful words about them. The young men and women of this generation can hardly feel toward them as I do, after having witnessed many of the exciting scenes of 1860—'64.

Those bloody days are over, and I thank God for ti. The roar of the cannon has ceased, and the angel of peace now hovers over this country. It is a glorious land; but it can be made better still if its male citizens will vote as well as those of other days fought.

The Negro is no more "contraband of war," but a full-fledged citizen; made so by the blood and ballots of the intelligent loyal men of the Union. Hereafter let there be no North, no South, no East, no West; but one united country, whose God is the Lord, and the people living in peace and prosperity.

PLANS FOR GOOD ROADS.

The state of Massachusetts is preparing to take hold of the good roads question in earnest. Several years ago a "State high way commission" was appointed. This body has thoroughly investigated the subject of roads and has reached intelligent conclusions as to what should be done. The commission will suggest two plans of road improvement. One of these is to borrow $5,000,000 upon the state's credit and proceed at once to build good roads with the money. The other plan is not to borrow, but to raise by taxation each year a sum equal to 4 per cent. of $5,000,000 and use it for the gradual construction of good roads. In the one case the people would have good roads at an expense of 4 per cent. on the investment, with the necessity of ultimately paying the principal of the bonded indebtedness. By the other plan the sum of $5,000,000 would have been collected and expended after twenty years. One plan obtains the improvement for the present generation and leaves it to future generations to enjoy and pay for. By the other plan the present generation pays for the improvement and succeeding generations enjoy it.

There is a growing demand for good roads in Pennsylvania, but there is an aversion to paying for them. Much of this feeling is due to the fact that the tax payer is seldom directly and sometimes not indirectly benefited by the money paid out by him. With good roads, however, the benefits of the expenditures would be apparent in the increased value of the farmer's land and crops.

Good roads are not likely to be bestowed on the farmers and other citizens of Pennsylvania free of cost. They will have to be paid for. They should be got, and got as cheap as really good roads may be had. The people who use them most and who will profit most by their construction should help to pay for them.

The action of the Massachusetts legislature on this subject will be awaited with much interest.

It has been well said that General Butler's best monument is New Orleans. He made it possible for one to live there all the year round, and year in and year out. And all he did was to repave the streets and build good sewers. He had the power, money and labor at command, and he made New Orleans better than she ever imagined she could be and the effects of his good work, notwithstanding subsequent negligence, is still felt in that gay center. All cities cannot have a Gen. Butler, but if they have common sense they will do voluntarily what New Orleans had to accomplish under compulsion, in order to be safe from epidemics.

The greatest cure for pains of all kinds, whether proceeding from cuts and burns, or from other ailments such as neuralgia and rheumatism is unquestionably Salvation Oil. This popular and effective remedy has continually gained in the confidence of the people until it has become a household desideratum. No dwelling is completely equipped without it.

A BACKWARD MARCH.

The Ascendancy of Free Trade Means a Period of Retrogression.

A poet has said:

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

This couplet was and is used to rebuke selfish luxury and ambition, and can point a moral to that end, yet in a large sense it is not true. Man wants a great deal 'here below,' and his short stay here does not seem to lessen his wants. Knowing that "three score and ten years" is the average length of earthly life, and that "the silver cord" may "be loosed" at any hour, he yet wants just as much as though his life lease was sure for a thousand years. Nor is this harmful unless abused, for he wants not for himself alone, but for those who come after him, and so his reaching after more helps future generations. It is not the blind want of money that is meant, but the want of more varied comfort and taste in his daily life. The more of a man he is the more he wants. The Digger Indian wants little—a hole in the ground, a club to kill game for food and rude attire is enough. His land is free as air. His thought and life are narrow and meager.

The Englishman wants more. His range of thought is wider, and he gets more and lives better still. The American citizen, man or woman, wants more yet, and gets more and lives better still. We want of material things, and we get twice as much per head as any other people on the face of the earth. This is true of the many—nowhere is wealth so distributed and wants so varied as in this land. A century hence we shall want twice as much and of far more varitey than now, and the brave old earth will yield more wealth to the skilled labor of her children. The savage does one thing; the civilived man does many things. A savage half cooks his meal on a stick and bakes between hot stones. Give him a cooking stove, and he would break it up to tie the sharp pieces to his club with the sinews of some beast he had slain. The civilized man use the stove and wants many patterns thereof. So in a thousand ways man's wants increase and will increase. More wants come with larger and more varied thoughts, calling out many tastes and powers. Hence varied industry, of farm and mill, of mine and forest, on ship and shore. The fostering of this varied industry is the end and aim of protection. Free trade means a march toward the Digger Indians.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

There is a growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise. California, at the recent election, voted on the proposition and approved it by an overwhelming majority. The Senate of Minnesota has just adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the propriety of an educational test for voting, and, if it approves, to report a bill amending the constitution to that effect. There are many other indications that this subject will soon command general attention and discussion.

It is quite time that steps were taken to elevate and dignify the rights, privileges and duties of American citizenship, and to impress upon the public mind that they are of value, and that the exercise of them involves responsibilities that are not to be lightly considered. The anxiety for the enlargement of our population and the consequent development of the country, and the desire of political leaders for increasing the number of their followers have had the effect of cheapening citizenship and detracting from its importance. It is time, therefore, for a new departure. and this proposition for an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise is an appropriate beginning for such a movement.

Where the State provides all the facilities for a primary education there can be no hardship in requiring such education as a preliminary to the exercise of the full rights of the citizen. Existing laws prescribe that the age of twenty-one years shall be attained before the young man shall be permitted to vote, no matter what his education or mental development before that time. This is upon the theory that generally the young man could not intelligently exercise this duty at an earlier age. It is, then, but consistent with this requirement in regard to age that there should be the other one of education also, since without it age may go for little in the matter of intelligent citizenship.

This proposition if adopted would place all, of what ever nationality, upon the same plane, and there should be no element of prejudice in its consideration. There would be in it a stimulus to general education by no means inconsiderable, as many illiterates would make an effort to get out of that class if they found that one of the privileges of manhood would otherwise be denied them. The measure is right in principle, discriminates against no one except on the score of ignorance, and that is not an inalienable right under a republic.

The educational test, of course, should not mean any special grade of knowledge, but the ability to at least read and speak the English tongue, with, perhaps, the further requirement of being able to write it.

Ex-Speaker Reed is reputed to earn $3,000 a year by his pen. It is this income that insures him the comforts and luxuries of life, for he has no other income besides his salary as Congressman. But Mr. Reed had to make a name first, or he could not make $3,000 with his pen. Mr. Gladstone writes a great deal of no special value, but which brings big pay on account of his name. The ordinary literary scribe who depends upon his merits has a hard time of it getting a start and starves a long time afterward. The surest way to literary success in a pecuniary way is to become famous or notorious in some other way first.

It will surprise only those who have not studied the question, opines the New York Post, that much of the opposition to good roads comes from the farmers themselves who are supposed to be the most benefited by improvements. At the recent Road Congress at Indianapolis, D. L. Thomas, a delegate from Rush county, read a paper in which he said that the liking for good roads is the sentimental side, but the practical side involves three things, viz: (1.) The cost of construction, (2.) Will it pay? (3.) Who is to pay the cost? The prime object in demanding good roads, he said, appears to be the necessity of providing a way to get products of the country to market. But it is significant that the producers of the country—those most directly interested—are making the least demand for road improvement. He said further, that thoughtful farmers are trying, as far as possible, to consume upon the farm their hay, straw, fodder, oats and corn, and market their condensed products—cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. These can all be brought to market upon common dirt roads. He admitted that the most capable farmers refused to serve as road supervisors. Still he believed that the farmers would generally be in favor of "any measure which did not put a burden on them."

INCREASE IN JAPAN.

An English statistician has been making a study of the population of Japan, and he estimates that the annual rate of increase in that country is thirteen in every thousand. On such a basis the population will double itself in fifty-eight years. This fact is remarkable when compared with the growth of the countries of Europe. In England the rate of increase is 13.2 a thousand, but in most of the other countries it is between six and nine, and in France and Spain it is lower ssill. In the case of Japan, too, the number of births is lower than in most parts of Europe except France, and the number of illegitimate births is smaller than in any European state. The writer in question attributes the remarkable increase to the development of wealth since the restoration and the decrease of the death rate among children.

THE ORIGIN OF PROFANITY.

Swearing, it is presumed, came in with the original man, for as Adam was an agriculturist it is not presumed that he was free from the trials and troubles, vexations and weaknesses of other farmers. The old Greeks and Romans were most proficient and picturesque swearers, and were accustomed to rattle up their God's in the most finished style when things weren't coming their way. To speak colloquially, it was a cold day when the Olympian deities did not hear their names taken in vain by the impatient mortals who pursued their ordinary duties or paved the way to classic textbooks for future generations. This reprehensible practice has prevailed in the Latin countries to the present day, and the French woman says "mon Dieu," and the Italian or Spanish woman swears by the sacred properties with as little compunction as Octavia or Cornelia would have emphasized the name of Jove or coupled the altar of Vesta with an ordinary statement of fact.—New York *World*.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by the many wonderful cures it is accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

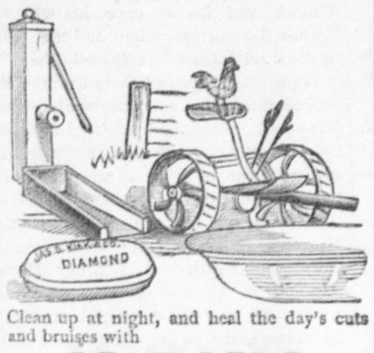
Mrs. Carrie Bouton.

A Woman Who Suffered.
HOW SHE FOUND RELIEF.
Read this Account of the Use of a Simple, Harmless Remedy.

SCOTTSVILLE, PA., March 18, 1892.
DR. DAVID KENNEDY:
Dear Sir—From the time I was thirteen years old, I have been afflicted with IT female trouble or weakness peculiar to my sex, a sickness prevalent to women. I was a great sufferer; during this long term of years I doctored with several different physicians and found no relief; was so reduced in strength and flesh that I weighed but 68 lbs. MADE I chanced not long ago to learn of the wonderful cures Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was performing and I determined to try it; the first bottle produced marked improvement, and after taking five bottles of Favorite Remedy I was almost a well woman and weighed ME 121 1-2 lbs. "JUST THINK OF IT, MY SUFFERING SISTERS," such a gain in weight and better in health than I ever was. I can not urge you too strongly to use this great medicine of Dr. Kennedy's. A fair trial will always produce the happiest results. WELL I feel that in a little while I will be as strong as any woman alive.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. CARRIE BOUTON.

Ladies, don't be discouraged and give up in despair, good health can be gained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It will cure the most complicated of female sicknesses

Farmers!



Clean up at night, and heal the day's cuts and bruises with

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
White Russian Soap Insures White Clothes, Clear Clothes, Healthy Clothes.

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE,
LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE
V23 N27 1f

A Trip to the World's Fair FREE!

To any worthy man or woman, boy or girl. If you wish to visit the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, for one week or more, free of all expense, on easy conditions, write at once. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope,

World's Fair Entertainment Dept.
1602 MONADMOCK B'LD'G.,
Cor. Dearborn & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.
46 8t

EUREKA!

OUR MOTTO:
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The Eureka Cash Grocery, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23-25-26-28-35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

Next Door to Post-Office.
High Street, - - Bellefonte
M. P. TUTEN, Proprietor.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Livermoles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.
G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 1890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP No 35	READ UP No 41	STATIONS.	READ DOWN No 32	READ DOWN No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M		A M	
12 00	9 15	Clearfield	7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 09
11 30	11 23	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	.....
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 39
P M	A M		P M	A M

Additional Trains.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

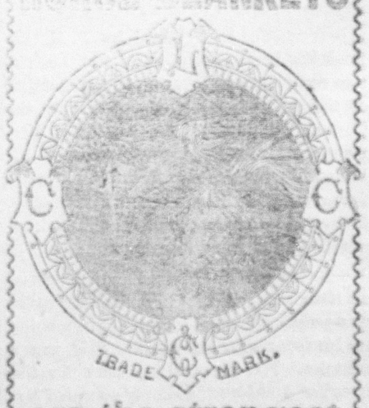
Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

Connections—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS



are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Representative Kunkel has introduced a bill into the house to make a separate judicial district of Centre county.

—Wonder how many of our readers know (without looking it up) what day is the anniversary of President Lincoln's birth?

—Now don't forget the Eureka Grocery when you want to buy groceries the store is on High street Bellefonte next door to post office.

—Ciny Hoffer, formerly of Belletonte now of Philipsburg, has been circulating around among his friends in Bellefonte this week.

—There is more fun in ten minutes with "Little Nugget" than in a whole night with the average play. See it next Thursday evening.

—Gen. D. H. Hastings lectured last week at Tyrone. His subject was "The Campaign Orator." His audience was highly entertained.

—"Little Nugget" is one of the best dancers ever seen on the Bellefonte stage. Everybody wants to see her next Thursday evening, February 9th.

—Washington's birthday will be a noted one in the history of State College. It is then the new Mechanical Arts building will be dedicated and opened. It will be a big day.

—The republican delegates of Spring townsnip will hold a conference in the arbitration room at the court house next Saturday, Feb. 4, for the purpose of putting in nomination a township ticket.

—The Disciple congregation of Howard, that meets in Lucas' Hall, are having quite a revival. About ten converts were baptized in Bald Eagle creek lately. They had to cut through eighteen inches of ice to perform this ceremony.

—John C. Miller has put a new sign in his office window in second floor of Reynolds' block. He is driving a good business as real estate and insurance agent. If you want to get your property insured go to John he will do the Job for you right.

—The Republican electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Bellefonte will meet in caucus Saturday evening, Feb. 4, in the *Republican* office, High street, for the purpose of nominating a Ward ticket and electing delegates to represent them in the borough convention.

—George Sims, Sr., an old colored man and one of the oldest in the town who has been a resident of the town for a great many years and is respected as a good citizen, is laying seriously ill at his home near the A. M. E. Church. He quit work about three years ago.

—Prof. H. D. Patton, of Lancaster, will address the people of Unionville in the M. E. Church at that place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, commencing at half past seven o'clock. All are invited to come and hear the eloquent Orator. He will speak at Center Hall on Tuesday evening, the 7 th.

—A home talent opera troupe is booked to appear at the opera house on Tuesday, February 14. About forty seven ladies and gentlemen will take part in the choruses. Mr. Westbrook and Miss Grace Fury, of Altoona, are hear assisting to push the enterprise along. The chart for the sale of tickets is now open at Parrish's drug store.

—The next attraction at Garman's opera house will be one week from this evening when "Little Nugget" will make her second appearance in Bellefonte. This was one of the best and most amusing plays that appeared in Bellefonte last season, and there is not the least doubt but that the house will be crowded next Thursday night. Get your seats reserved early, as there is bound to be a rush.

—We notice that Hon. John T. McCormick has been appointed on the Legislative committee to investigate the stability of the wall of the new asylum for the Chronic Insane now being erected at Wernersville. Mr. McCormick acquired his knowledge of masonry in building stone fences on his farm in Ferguson township. Little did he think at that time what honors his stones would heap upon him.

—In last week's Republican appeared an item stating that Col. James Weaver was assisting Treasurer Gramley in making up his reports for last year. This was a mistake. Mr. Weaver was clerk for the board of Auditors and simply occupied Mr. Gramley's office two or three days while completing his work on the auditor's report. In this connection it is but just to Mr. Gramley to say that he is fully capable to make out his own reports.

—The following officers of Camp No. 618, P. O, S, of A., of Julian were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: President, W. W, Chandler; Vice President, Wm. Hoover; M. of F. Daniel Murphy; Recording Secretary, Elmer Williams; Financial Secretary, Ed. Williams; Treasurer, Mottish Fry; Conductor, Orlanda Wason; Inspector, David Adams; Guard Ed. Bramer; Right Sentinel, Wm. Sanderson; Left Sentinel, L. C. Hoover; Trustee, Geo, Jones; Past President David Murphy.

THAT LIBEL SUIT.

Full Particulars and Proceedings of the Cause on Trial.

Perhaps no cause for trial in the court of quarter sessions last week created as much excitement or comment as the libel suit against the editor of this paper and W, H. Musser, of Milesburg. The case was brought at the instance of L. C. Bullock, of Milesburg, because of a communication published in the Republican on December 22nd, referring to the burning of Mr. Bullock's coach shop on the Sunday previous—December 18th. Although no names appeared in the article in question, yet because of the direct reference to said fire it was obvious that the writer of the same intended it to fit Mr. Bullock and any others whose property had been destroyed by such "mysterious" fires. Such, at least, was the inference drawn by Mr. Bullock and he at once brought suit against the correspondent and the editor of the Republican for criminal libel.

We think it but just here to state that an amicable settlement of the trouble should have been made, and might have been but for certain reasons; but no such thing occurring the indictment was put in the hands of the grand jury, and that body returned a true bill against both parties. The case came up for trial Wednesday morning. Ex-District Attorney Meyer, who with W. F. Reeder, Esq.. was conducting the case for the Commonwealth, asked the Court to grant a *nol. pros* in the case of E. T. Tuten, the editor, which was so ordered and recorded, and so ended the matter so far as the editor was concerned.

Angainst Mr. Musser, however, the case was tried, and the Commonwealth proved by Chas. L. Gates that the article in question was set up from manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Musser and that the same was published in and circulated in the entire edition of the Republican. By Mr. Tuten it was proven that Mr. Musser personally delivered to him the said article and requested its publication on the grounds that it would be a benefit to property owners and the insuring public. Several other witnesses were called to prove that they had received copies of the paper in which the communication appeared, but none of the witnesses were able to state that the article was either written or published with malice aforethought. The Commonwealth rested.

Clement Dale, Esq., counsel for the defendant, opened his case in a brief statement to the jury in which he stated that they could and would show justification in having written and published the article. Mr. Musser was called to testify in his own defense. He admitted having written the article and taking it to Mr. Tuten for publication, (which fact, however, the defense had never denied;) but stated that it was not done through malice or anger, or with any intention of injury, but simply because he believed that because of the recent happening of so many socalled incendiary fires throughout Centre county, the time had come when something should be said or done to put a stop to the same. When the defense attempted to produce evidence to show their justification the Commonwealth objected, the court sustained the objections and ruled that all such evidence was not admissable in that case.

There was, however, testimony admitted to show that Mr. Musser was a good, law-abiding citizen. This the Commonwealth endeavored to rebut by calling witnesses to prove that he was meddlesome but all this evidence amounted to little and availed nothing in the case. With this the evidence closed and the respective attorneys were allowed one-half hour each in which to make their pleas to the jury. This was done by the attorneys on both sides in an able—even eloquent—manner.

His Honor, Judge Furst, then followed in a brief charge to the jury in which he explained in a concise and exhaustive manner the difference between a case of plain libel and one of malicious libel. In the latter it must be shown to the jury that malice exists, either expressed or implied, and this beyond the shadow of a doubt. In the case in question the Court charged that the article itself implied malice. The charge throughout was an able and impartial one. The jury retired and, after being out but one half hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court."

At this writing Mr. Musser has not yet been sentenced. The Court named Monday at 2 p. m. as the time the case would be disposed of but when Monday came the time was postponed until the same hour Wednesday, the Court advising the parties in interest to effect a settlement of the trouble so that when this case is disposed of no further action for damages can be brought. On Wednesday the defense asked for a further postponement until Friday as negotiations for a settlement were pending and could probably be consummated by that time. The request was granted by the Court. His Honor stated that such a settlement would have its influence on the Court in disposing of the Criminal case. While we do not wish to be understood as censuring the Court or those who are learned in the law, we do not think it exactly the right thing to hold a discretionary sentence like a whip over the head of any convicted man to enforce him to make terms with the other party which may not be just and equitable. The criminal case should be disposed of on the merits or demerits of itself, and itself alone, and then a settlement of all afterclaps brought about in the best manner possible, but with both parties in interest standing on even ground.

In concluding this article we wish to call the attention of all those who occasionally contribute to the press or who may in the future do so, to at all times confine your writings strictly to facts. Often and often are editors importuned to publish articles, the entire gist of which is a malicious attack on some one, and the publication of which could not but result in getting the writer and possibly the editor, too, (for it is not always the editor gets off as easily as he did in the above case), into no end of trouble. If you have a personal animosity to avenge, or any individual you wish to haul over the coals, do it by word of mouth—if you must do it at all—or else start a little paper of your own in which you can have your say, win all the glory and suffer all the punishment which may follow.

CENTRE COUNTY CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

The first convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor for Centre county met at the Presbyterian chapel in Bellefonte to-day at eleven o'clock. A reception committee consisting of Misses Sadie Bayard, Mable Woodring, Lizzie Shortlidge, Dr. Edith Harris, Samuel Taylor, John Walker, James Laurie and Henry Brown, met members from a distance at the train and escorted them to the chapel. John Walker, President of the county organization, called the convention to order. Benner Weaver, of Clearfield, conducted devotional exercises. Then came election of officers after which delegates from a distance were conducted to places of entertainment assigned them where they will find everything in good style and be hospitably entertained as strangers always are in this town beside the beautiful fountain.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at two o'clock. Rev. William Laurie D. D., of Bellefonte, made an address of welcome which was responded to by Rev. James Heany, of State College. They were followed by Miss Lizzie Shortlidge, one of the leading members of the Bellefonte society, who read a paper on the subject of the matter of the organization. John Foster, of State College, spoke of the relation of the church to the Endeavor society. Rev. Samuel Honesty, pastor of the A. M. E. church of Bellefonte, made an address full of good points. The last speaker was Rev. Blackburn, pastor of the United Brethren church of Bellefonte, who spoke ably on the subject of temperance. Reports were then heard from the different societies throughout the county. The following programme was arranged for the evening session:

7.30 to 7.45—Services of Song; 7.45 to 8.15—Address "Our Work," Rev. G. B. Stewart, ex-Pres., of Harrisburg; 8.20 to 8.50—Our C. E. Prayer Meeting; How to prepare ourself for it, Prof. G. C. Butz. ex-County Sec., of State College; How to secure a large attendance, Miss Hensyl, of Howard How to lead it effectively, J. M. Laurie, of Bellefonte; How to use music to the best advantage, Miss Thompson of Lemont; How to secure graduates from verse reader's class, Miss Hunter of Bellefonte; Consecration meeting, conducted by E. Harvey, Jr., Y. M. C. A. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

On Monday evening of last week Bald Eagle Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., of Milesburg, passed the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Bro. Lewellyn Fulton, who died a short time ago:

Whereas—It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from us by death Past Grand Lewellyn Fulton, a most worthy member of Bald Eagle Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F.

Resolved. We beg to assure his bereaved wife and family of our deepest sympathy in their affliction, though feeling confident their loss is his eternal gain,

Resolved. In the death of our dear brother the lodge has lost an earnest worker, a faithful and efficient member whose hand was always open to a brother, and while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Providence, we will always keep "evergreen" in our memories his many and exalted virtues.

Resolved. Our charter be draped, and members wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. These resolutions be published in the county papers, a copy furnished the family of the deceased, and spread upon the minutes of our Lodge.

L. T. Eddy,
C. B. Church,
W. R. Campbell, } Committee.

Milesburg, Pa.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses granted by Recorder Rupp during the past week.

Geo. B. Stover,	Livonia
Florence A. Adams,	"
B. C. Bloom,	State College
Ida E. Krebs,	" "
Milton Royer,	Bellefonte
Ella Murray,	Milesburg
Joe Hamzih,	Clearfield
Sarah Barka,	"
Samuel W. Holt,	Union twp
Mary L. Stere,	Unionville
Wm. J. Daugenbaugh,	Port Matilda
Sarah J. Spotts,	" "
James. A. Cowher,	Taylor twp
Effie C. Herdman,	" "

—Mr. John Powers, the shoe maker on High street, is enjoying a visit from his brother James Powers, of Dayton, Ohio.

CHURCH RE-DEDICATION.

The Presbyterians Worshiped in Their Newly-Fixed Edifice.

Last Sunday the Presbyterians of Bellefonte re-entered their church which for several months has been undergoing repairs so that it is now one of the most costly and handsome edifices of the kind in the town or county. The present building was erected in 1868 at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars, upon the site of the old church which was built in 1809 and rebuilt in 1837, and is said by some who like to criticise, to have been a better building when it was torn down than the one that was erected in its place. At a congregational meeting last June it was decided to repair the church and a committee for this purpose was appointed consisting of Hon. A. O. Furst, E. M. Blanchard, D. F. Fortney, John C. Miller, and Dr. R. G. H. Hayes who were to raise the necessary funds and have control of the work. In one week the fund started by the mite society was raised to over ten thousand dollars, The money of the mite society was raised for the especial purpose of purchasing a pipe organ; they agreed to increase the fund in their hands to twenty five hundred, which they did. The organ was purchased at a cost of over four thousand dollars. The price of the instrument was five thousand but a liberal discount was allowed for cash. While the church was being repaired the society held its meetings in the chapel, a beautiful building that stands on an adjoining lot. For five months the society worshiped in the chapel. Last Sunday morning a large congregation of people gathered to hear Dr. Laurie's first sermon in the remodeled church and to hear the new organ. He preached an eloquent discourse and was listened to with marked attention.

In the evening the church was again crowded—every seat was occupied. The exercises opened with a service of song and instrumental music followed by speeches by a number of speakers. The first was Dr. Laurie who said that when he came here sixteen years ago the church was in debt five thousand dollars; that since then they had paid that debt, built a chapel at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, built an addition to the parsonage at a cost of $2,500, put steam heat in the church and parsonage at an expense of $2,500. The debts and repairs in that time had cost the society in all about forty thousand dollars. Gen. Beaver followed; he gave an earnest invitation to all to come freely and worship in the new church; the seats are free to all and rich and poor alike are equally welcome to take any seat they find vacant.

Judge A. O. Furst said among other things too much credit must not be given to the committee; that most of the credit was due to the ladies' mite society which subscribed $2,500 to the work of repairs, the ladies working hard to gather this sum together. He also gave a resume of the past history of the church. How they managed the singing in "ye olden time" when Christian Derr started the music with an ear prong and Gen. Beaver and H. N, McAllister helped the singing along; in an earlier day still Bartram Galbraith, Charles Treziyulny and George Livingston assisted in the service of song, being considered among the finest singers in the county.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., was the last speaker; he spoke of the freedom of the pews, free as the air we breath to all who wish to come and worship in this temple of the most high God. He also spoke of the fact that the society was a little in debt, the committee having spent a little more money than was raised, but there would be no difficulty in securing the balance to pay the debt. The evening service was very interesting to all who were there and will be long remembered with pleasure.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions adopted by the Huntingdon W. C. T. U.:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from her labor here to the reward awaiting the faithful our beloved sister, Mrs. Robert McDivitt and while we bow in submission to the Divine will, knowing that he chastens only in love, we would record this faint testimonial of our appreciation of her Christian character, and untiring zeal in labors of love; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore her removal from amongst us and realize that in her death the Temperance cause, the community, and the church suffer an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tenderly cherish the memory of her many virtues and devoutly trust that her example may be an inspiration to us to have increased zeal, a firmer purpose, and a deeper consecration of heart, that we may "do with our might whatsoever our hands find to do," remembering that "the night of death cometh in which no man can work."

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved friends and relatives of our departed sister, and rejoice with them that we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That these resolutions, together with the accompanying verse in memory of our beloved comrad, have fallen from the ranks since our organization, be recorded on the minutes of our Union, and published in the town papers and a copy be sent to the bereaved husband.

Love's light illumes the pathway ye trod,
Comrades of yesterday, now saints of God;
Gracious and great were your souls in their stay,
Greatest of all in their going away.
Blessing the world that you loved and you left,
Soothing the hearts that your going bereft.
Death did not daunt, and you feared not your fate,—
Sweet sang your souls "We must love, trust and wait."
Born into beauty and born into bloom,
Victors immortal o'er terror and tomb,
Fast fall our footsteps—we follow from far,
Love's light leads heavenward from gates left ajar.
Faith that makes faithful and truth that makes true,
Hallow our hearts from the heights gained by you,
Happy white-ribboners, homelike is heaven,
God girds and guides us through help you have given.
Motherly spirits of sweetness and might!
We bear your symbol in ribbons of white.
"Christ and His Kingdom" our watchwords will stand;
Banners of peace shall enfold every land.
Yes, we shall meet, each other greet,
Shall meet to part no more, in the sweet bye and bye.

Mrs. Belle Decker,
Mrs. K. A. Lovell,
Mrs. J. Bagshaw,
Committee.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Sue Long has been visiting friends at Johnstown.

Last Friday afternoon a party of young ladies from Unionville visited Mrs. Rich and her daughter Eva on the third floor of Crider's Exchange. They brought along plenty of good things to eat. It was a great surprise to Mrs. and Miss Rich. The names of the visiting party were: Mrs. Medie Thompson, Mrs. Julia Smith, Misses Sallie McGarvey, Cora Fisher, Kate Leathers, Lizzie Brugger, Riley Pratt, J. E. Brugger, J. F. Brown, T. E. Griest, E. M. Griest, J. G. Geary, H. E. Hotzworth, Hannah Iddings, Dora Fisher, Gertrude Griest.

Joseph W. Furey was for many years local editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman* and has friends in this town and county. Several years ago he resigned his position on the *Watchman* to accept a place on the Lock Haven *Democrat* where he was steadily employed until a year or more ago when his health failed. For some time he was bed fast but at last recovered enough to walk about but still so weak in body and mind as to be unable to follow his editorial work. His Bellefonte friends, feeling that he can be cured determined to make the effort and raised a sum of money to send him to Clifton Springs for ten weeks. If he gets well a good position is open to him at Lock Haven. We hope he may again be restored to health and useful employment for he is a good editor and a good fellow.

REOPENING OF EVANGELICAL CHURCH AT ZION.

Last Sunday the Evangelical church at Zion was reopened to the service of God with appropriate services. Several months ago it was decided to repair the church and the money was raised and the work commenced It was painted, papered, a new pulpit put in and on the outside they erected a spire which added much to the beauty of the structure. On Saturday evening Rev. Finkbinder preached an eloquent sermon to a crowded house; on Sunday morning and evening Rev. B. Hench, of Williamsport, preached eloquently to good houses. The repairs to the church building cost five hundred dollars. Some Bellefonters were present at the reopening.

FINDING GOLD IN PHILIPSBURG.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* says that not long since a Philipsburg lady purchased a fine fowl from a passing huckster for the very reasonable sum of twenty five cents. What was her surprise on killing the bird and disemboweling it to find in its gizzard a nice, little gold dollar. Verily, 300 per cent. on an investment is something of which any woman might be reasonably proud.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Jan, 30, 1893

Daniel Boyer, Mrs. K. Jennie Lutz, Mrs. L. W. Smith, Miss Mary William, Geo H. Wildenberger.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. Fiedler, P. M.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, of Bellefonte, hereby extend their sincere thanks to those persons who in any way were so kind in rendering them assistance during the illness of their son, Leonard, and also during their late bereavement,

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson.

—Thomas J. Dunkle, an ExSheriff of Centre county, has been appointed court crier in place of Bartrim Galbraith, deceased. Mr. Dunkle entered upon the duties of his new position the middle of last week. He gets off the "Oh yes" as though he had been saying it all his life.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. P. GRAY MEEK.

The following letter to our State Senator, Hon. P. Gray Meek, in relation to a change in our Game Laws will be read with interest by all persons interested in the perservation of the game in our forests and the fish in our streams. The writer, Alfred A. Dale, Esq., was late republican candidate for the legislature and seems to have very decided opinions upon this question. His views will no doubt meet with general approval:

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1893.

Hon. P. Gray Meek

Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir

I understand there is an effort being made in the Legislature to change the present Game Laws of the State. As you are aware, hunting and fishing are favorite amusements and I, therefore, feel an interest in any legislation pertaining to the subject. I do not know whether my opinions will have any influence with the Solons of the state but like a grain of mustard sown in a subdued faith, I submit then with the hope that they may produce some good results. I have spoken to a large number of the sportsmen of this section and the views of all correspond. My information is, that a proposition has been made to lengthen the open season, especially with reference to deer. Individually I am strongly opposed to any such measure. The reason is sufficiently long to gratify the wishes of any reasonable sportsman. The object of the proposed law, as I understand it, is to secure better protection for game. In view of that fact I suggest that a clause be incorporated in the act to prohibit hunting and fishing for market. There is a class of individuals in this county who are too infernal lazy to do an honest day's work and who make a business of hunting and fishing for the money there is in it. I know one man who caught and sold two thousand trout in one season. I know another party who killed and sold about thirty deer in one season. The consequence is you can now find scarcely any game in those neighborhoods; under such a law as I suggest there would be no inducement for these alverines to catch or kill more game than they can use. You can readily see how such a provision would protect the game and help to increase it. Under existing laws there is little encouragement for any one to spend time and money for the propagation of fish and game. I am further in favor of a law to prevent hunters from other states killing game in this state and shipping it out. A number of the Western States have laws such as I suggest and as a consequence, since they are in force game has steadily increased. Foxes and wild cats are more destructive to game than the hunters and I believe there should be an increased bounty on their scalps. Hunters could then afford to spend the time to catch them. I am not in favor of a law that will prohibit hunting entirely for any given time. I think the game can be amply protected by other reasonable restrictions and a proper enforcement of the laws.

Respectfully Yours.

A. A. Dale.

—Mr, and Mrs. Henry Campbell, of Fairbrook, Centre county, will celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of their married life by a silver wedding on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have many friends throughout the county and this occasion will be one long to be remembered. Mr. Campbell was years ago elected commissioner of Centre county, after a spirited contest, by a very large and flattering majority. He performed the duties of his responsible position with honor to himself and credit to the men and party that placed him in office. He was an honest official, diligent and attentive to the duties devolving upon him and the county could not do better than to again call him to the same position. It is one of the most responsible positions within the gift of the people and should be filled by honest, capable men like H. C. Campbell.

—Our friend, Cyrus Hunter, had a suit in court last week in which he was defendant. The Bower's Granite Co., of Vermont, wanted him to pay for a block of granite which they had sent contrary to orders. Cyrus said he would not pay. They sued him but Cyrus beat them and threw them in for the cost. It is a cold day when Cyrus gets left. W. E. Gray, Esq., was his attorney, he handled the case in a very able manner.

—We would like to mention by name the army of friends who visited our office during court week, but as their number is legion and our readers would hardly care to read whole columns of names we desist. To mention some and forget others would not be nice, so we say to all gentlemen, call again.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE